

*E. Griffiths*

# THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



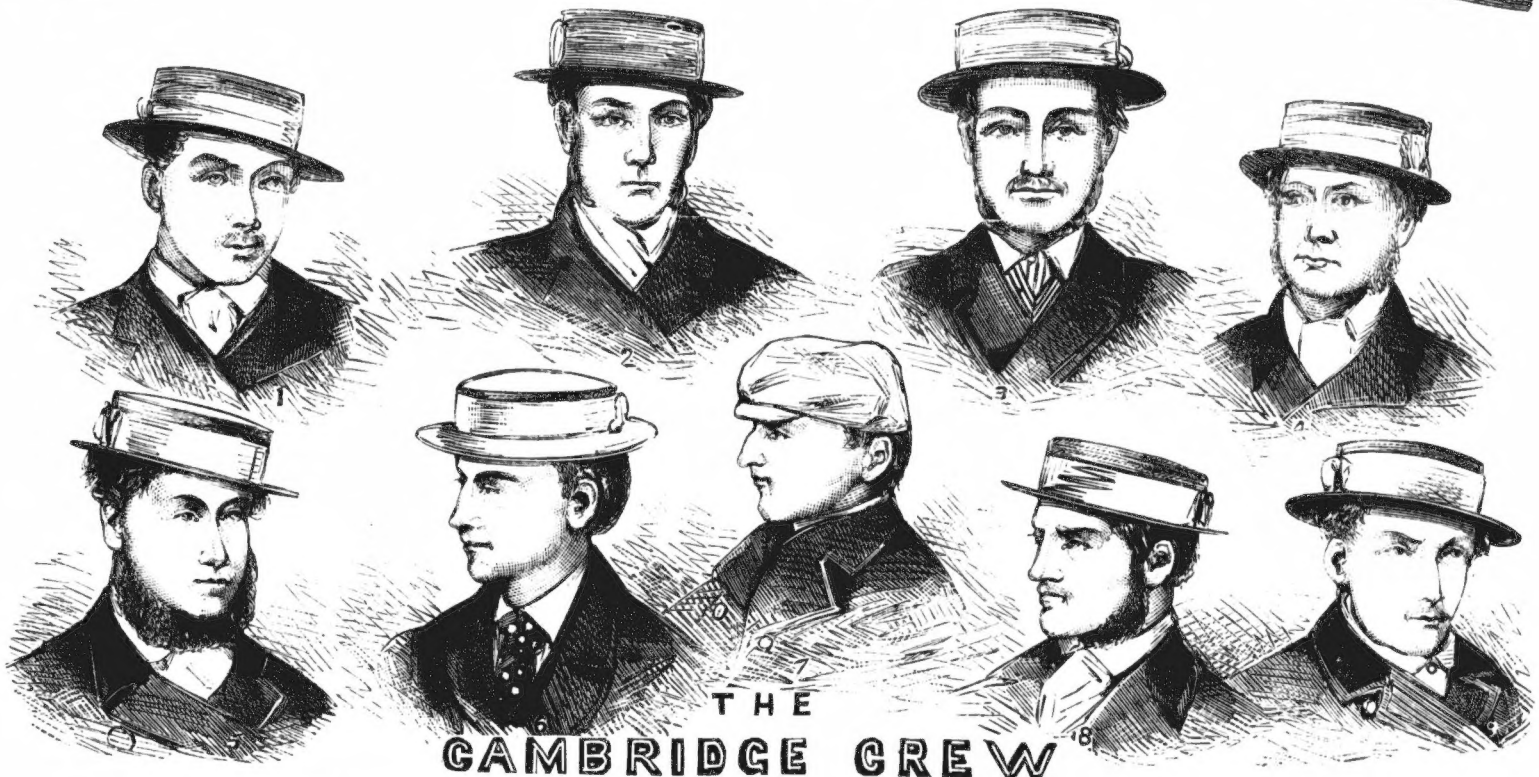
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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1869.

[ONE PENNY.]



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THE CAMBRIDGE CREW

THE OXFORD CREW.  
1. W. D. Benson. 2. R. Tahourdin. 3. S. D. Darbishire. 4. T. C. Baker.  
5. J. C. Tinné. 6. D. A. Nelson (Coxswain). 7. S. H. Woodhouse. 8. F. Willan. 9. A. C. Yarborough.

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW.  
1. J. Still. 2. J. H. D. Golde. 3. F. J. Young. 4. A. Rushton.  
5. W. H. Anderson. 6. J. W. D. le. 7. H. E. Gordon (Coxswain). 8. W. F. M'Michael. 9. H. Ridley.



## THE DRAWING ROOM.

## THE FASHIONS.

In our last number we reported at some length, the fashions that have made their appearance with March in Paris, and gave full details of many of the most striking toilettes as yet produced. It may be interesting now, therefore, to look across the Atlantic, and see what direction the fickle goddess is taking in New York this season; for American ladies are now, if anything, in advance of the English in assuming novelties in dress, and following up closely Paris modes. We will arrange our remarks under distinct headings, as by this means we shall probably render our descriptions not only clearer and more piquant, but also of greater interest and usefulness.

## AMERICAN FASHIONS.

The first importations of spring goods are stylish dresses with two skirts. The French call them garden suits. They have a rustic look about them, and will be in vogue for morning wear in the country. There is an upper skirt of solid colour in pale neutral shade over the dress proper, of broad stripes and checks. The underskirt is short and untrimmed; the over-skirt is looped at the sides.

A number of elegant dresses just received from Paris illustrate the prevalent taste for the picturesque and antique. The Patti robe is fit for a tragedy queen, and a year ago would have been considered more appropriate for a fancy dress ball than a dinner-party. It is of black Lyons velvet, richly embroidered with black. On the front breadth a pyramid of flowers in raised needlework is surrounded by an intricate pattern in seed stitch, that copies antique lace to perfection. The sides and train are bordered with an elaborate lace design, and the entire back width is covered with embroidery.

The Cornille robe is lustrous black silk, as thick as the heaviest Antwerp fabric, yet softer, falling into the graceful folds of classic drapery. The embroidery is so abundant that it would be ornate, were it not of the same dead black as the silk. The design covers the front width and train. Embroidered pieces for the corsage are arranged as bretelles.

The Maintenon robe, also of black silk, anticipates a fashion that rumour says will be introduced in the spring. The wide flounce now worn at the edge of the skirt is to be placed above the knee. In this handsome dress the flounce is needleworked to represent a lace border, and the broad space between the flounce and the edge of the skirt is ornamented with clusters of flowers exquisitely embroidered. The corsage is high and trimmed to define a Pompadour square.

The new Pompadour dresses for evening resemble rare paintings rather than the work of the loom. The grounds are glacé, pale green, like sea-foam, pearl colour, and a delicate flesh tint shot with white. On each width is a single large cluster of chine roses. The corsage and sleeves are of the solid ground with rose vine trimmings.

A novelty for full dress in half mourning is rich white gros grain striped with black satin. The appropriate trimming is black lace, headed by a marquise ruche of black satin. This ruche is a kind of puff formed by reversed pleats secured at both edges. It is now sold ready made.

In thin goods the chameleon tarlatans, in which gilt or silver is blended with a colour, make pretty over-skirts and tunics for evening dresses. Sultan red with gilt produces a beautiful effect, and green or blue with silver.

Blue or pink glacé silks, with tunics of silver tulle looped by vines of silver leaves describe the latest ball dresses. The fullness at the back of the tunic is caught up at the top of the low corsage to form the graceful Watteau drapery.

## LINGERIE.

Sets of underclothing, consisting of three principal garments trimmed to match, are sold at a wide range of prices. Coventry ruffling, puffs, tucks, and Hamburg insertion trim the plain garments; Valenciennes lace and fine needlework the more elaborate ones. Chemise bands continue very broad. Three inches is not an unusual width. The upper part of the chemise is stitched in tucks to form a pointed yoke. Drawers worn with high boots and short dresses do not require to be very long or wide. Turkish gathered drawers are coming into general use again. The band is just below the knee, and finished by a ruffle of embroidery, or of cambric edged with lace.

Short peignoirs or dressing sacques fit loosely, and are made of cambric, tucked about the neck and down the front. Coat-sleeves are used altogether for gowns, peignoirs, and camisoles. The trimming outlines a deep cuff. Separate cuffs and collars do not sit well on wash garments. Short camisoles for morning wear are made more closely fitting than the peignoirs. They are shaped to the figure at the back, buttoned down the front, trimmed with embroidery at the bottom, and worn at this season with coloured skirts. In the summer the skirt is of the same material. Corset covers are made separately, or are attached to the bands of handsome chemises.

Petticoats are gored in front and at the sides, but left full behind. A four-inch hem and a cluster of tucks is the neatest style for the ordinary walking skirt. Fluted ruffles are also much used for trimming, but should be reserved for carriage use, as they soon become soiled and look dowdy. A trained petticoat is absolutely necessary to give a graceful appearance to a trained dress. The skirt should be gored flatly in front, and the fullness at the back be made similar to that of the dress with which it is worn. These are elaborately trimmed to the knee with diagonal tucks, embroidery, and lace.

## COLLARS.

The newest white linen collars for morning are standing bands, rounded in front and widely bound with bias striped linen. Black and brown are in the best taste, but scarlet and blue are also worn. The broad, square cuffs, bound to match, are attached to under-sleeves.

Small bows of Swiss muslin, laid in pleats and edged with narrow Valenciennes are worn with linen collars for morning dress travelling, and with riding habits.

All handsome lace collars have an ornament of some sort in front in which the brooch is placed. It may be simply a bow made of a barbe of lace, or else fluted ends of lace held by a cross-strap, but is oftentimes waving shells of lace on a band reaching low down on the corsage. The long Shakespeare points have not entirely disappeared.

Those who have them in rich lace wear them regardless of novelty. Standing bands of point appliqué lace, the upper edge deeply pointed, with ends lapped in front, are basted inside the neck-band of the dress. Ruches for high corsages

are made of two rows of Valenciennes in box-pleats, with a loop of narrow velvet ribbon between each pleat.

Ladies with plump neck and full figure wear shawl-waist dresses without chemisettes. A three-inch band of fluted lace is basted inside the front of the dress. An economical plan is to make a fluted ruffle of bobbinet footing attached to heading, through which a velvet ribbon is drawn. Use footing and tulle ruches always in preference to cheap lace. These look soft and fine, and are becoming to the darkest complexions.

Puffed chemisettes of lace and of embroidered muslin should be fastened behind. Those made of folded tulle, crossed over on the bosom, are fastened before, but must be securely sewed inside the dress.

For half-mourning there are pretty collars, chemisettes, and sleeves made of inch wide puffs of bobbinet footing, separated by reversing bands of the same width.

## CAPES.

Lace and muslin capes form an important and graceful addition to the toilette. They are universally becoming, as the fine lace softens the appearance of the complexion, and the shape gives increased breadth to the narrow shoulders and chests so commonly seen. They are worn alike with high and low corsages. The long ends of Marie Antoinette fichus are bunched up in the back to give the panier appearance. Square and round capes, and the shawl-shaped style crossing on the breast, are the most fashionable.

## HOSIERY.

Cloaked stockings, it is said, are coming into fashion as part of the revival of Watteau costumes. Lisle thread and Balbriggan hose are shown with embroidered sides and front to be worn with the Marie Antoinette slippers. Scarlet, grey, and blue merino stockings are shown to match the colour of the walking dress.

So much for America; now a few words on Paris and home.

## PARIS FASHIONS.

At the first concert given at the Tuileries, the Court and the company were in mourning—that is to say, white, black, and mauve were alone admissible.

The Empress wore a white satin dress, the skirt of which was bordered with a deep flounce, and was covered with a tunic of pearl-grey crêpe. It was looped up very high at the sides with that artistic knowledge that Worth possesses, and is spread out at the back in the most graceful of trains. The bodice was tastefully ornamented with diamonds, and the headress consisted of diamonds and black feathers. Princess Metternich wore a white tulle dress laminated with silver, and covered with tulle flounces to match; these alternated with bands of white marabout feathers. In her hair a white aigrette and diamonds. The Empress was not present at the last Court concert; for her Majesty has been suffering from a disease that generally only attacks children—namely, the mumps.

The return of spring, remarks a contemporary, makes itself seen as well as felt, for the milliners are putting forth their lighter wares in the shape of novel bonnets. Mme. Moreau Didsbury, who has been so successful with the "shepherdess hats" for evening wear, has invented a new bonnet called the "Estelle," for which we foretell a great success. It is made of Belgian straw, and is lined with violet gros grain; the trimmings consist of a wreath of wood violets and primroses. Another headress is the "Dubarry," made in all shades and colours, but particularly in pink. The tulle is bouillonnée; a delicate garland of roses falls on the back hair, which is partially concealed with pink tulle lappets. A veil is added—the new veil already so fashionable—which consists of a white tulle scarf lowered over the face; it is fastened to the chignon, and forms long flowing ends that fall over the shoulders. When the veil is made of pink tulle, the wearer looks like Aurora herself, enveloped in pink clouds.

The "Almaviva" bonnet is another novelty, and is quite in the Spanish style. It is made of black lace, and has a wide wreath of shaded geraniums to replace the Andalusian comb; two geraniums are fastened at the side over the left ear. It is tied in front with two long black lace lappets, joined with a jewelled brooch.

It is not probable that fancy petticoats, such as were fashionable last year, will be worn in Paris during the forthcoming spring. All the new petticoats are made either of silk or of the same material as the costume. By this arrangement it is possible to have great variety in the toilette. For example, with either a black cashmere or a grey costume you may wear sometimes a blue, sometimes a cerise, and sometimes a black silk petticoat. Flame colour—or as some call it capucine or nasturtium colour—is very popular this season. It is a deep brilliant shade of orange, and it was the renowned M. Worth who made it the fashion. He makes capucine-coloured cashmere costumes, over rich petticoats of Lyons gros grain, ornamenting them round the edge with a flounce laid on to describe vandykes; the cashmere is either embroidered by hand or trimmed with flounces of gros grain to match the petticoat. The form of the casaque can scarcely be described, for it is so complicated; it is cut up at the back and gracefully looped up at the sides. There is a bow with six loops, and the four ends terminate with fringe unravelled out of the material. The same style of costume is made in poul de soie and in taffetas; when cashmere is used, those long, wide-pointed sleeves lined with silk are frequently made. The Compiègne casaque, closely fitting the figure in front, gathered at the back of the waist, and with sleeves à la jube, will also be worn this spring for demi-toilettes. The trimming to this style of outdoor garment will be fine gimp.

M. JULLIEN, a merchant of Paris, has petitioned the French Senate to impose a special tax upon bachelors of thirty years and upwards.

ADVERTISING ingenuity has left little room for novelty, but a merchant in Newark, New York State, has challenged attention by leaving his space entirely blank, with the following note in print, at the bottom:—"This space was sold to A. and E. Brennan, but as their business is sufficiently brisk already they decline to use it."

The "Queen of Barrowdale" died a few days ago at Barrowdale, in Cumberland. She was born on Christmas-day 1768, and was consequently upwards of a hundred years of age when she died. It is a remarkable fact that she never was out of the parish in which she was born except on one occasion, when she paid a visit to Whitehaven. As an instance of her wonderful vigour it may be stated that last season she assisted in the hayfield.

## THE GARDEN.

## FLOWER-GARDEN.

It is scarcely necessary for us at present to add much to the general directions we have already given for the management of the flower-beds and the sowing of seed in preparation for a summer and autumn display of bedding plants, for it is very early in the season yet. It may be more profitable to make a few remarks as to the management of special plants, indicating a few that may be safely recommended to the tyro in gardening matters, for their hardiness no less than their cheapness and suitability for making a good display with but little trouble.

The following annuals are recommended as adapted for beds and large masses:—Tom Thumb *tropæolums*, or dwarf nasturtiums.—These are cheap and extravagantly gay, producing a better effect at a distance than when viewed near at hand, as there is a certain coarseness about them. There are many distinct varieties, and it is a matter of frequent surprise to experienced cultivators that these varieties retain their characters with admirable uniformity; so that if a packet of seed of a scarlet flowering kind (for example) be sown, there will not occur amongst all the plants more than two or three that are not scarlet, and strictly in accordance with the type. The simplest way of dealing with these is the best; sow them in March or April where they are to remain, putting in the seed singly, six to twelve inches apart every way. As soon as they begin to show the slightest colour at the points of the flower-buds, look over them carefully, and remove any that are not true. The gap from which a plant has been removed may be in great part hidden by drawing towards it the next nearest plants, and fixing them with a few short sticks in that direction. It is advisable, however, to sow a few seeds of each sort in a mixed border, or in pots, expressly to have a few extra plants to mend the gaps where "rogues" occur. We repeat there is a certain coarseness about these plants, but the poorer the soil, the drier and more sunny the position, the less coarse and the more brilliant will they be; and all things considered, they are the cheapest and the easiest to grow of all known bedding plants. The following varieties are good: Cattell's scarlet, Tom Thumb scarlet, Tom Thumb yellow, Tom Thumb crimson, Tom Thumb pearl, a rather flimsy white, yet very suitable for a group of beds wholly occupied with these plants; and Tom Thumb rose.

ANTIRRHINUM TOM THUMB. This is a very dwarf variety of Snapdragon. It is quite new, and rather dear. The colours of the flowers are various, the plant rising only nine inches high. To grow a bed of this, the best way would be to sow the seed in pans or boxes, as early as possible in March, and help them on in a frame or greenhouse, giving them the usual treatment of bedding plants, such as pricking off into other boxes, to afford more room for growth, &c., and finally planting them out early in May, in a raised bed of sandy soil, in a sunny position.

Escholtzia crocea makes a pleasing, but not splendid, bed of yellow flowers on a groundwork of glaucous leafage.

Mixed heartsease makes an interesting bed for a moist shady position, where plants that love sunshine would not thrive. Sow the seed thinly in March, and when the plants have made some progress, thin them to a foot apart. A better bed may, however, be made by sowing in pans or boxes in a frame, and planting out in moist weather when the plants have three or four leaves each.

Scarlet flax, or *Linum grandiflorum rubrum*, is a splendid annual for the "rough and ready" gardener. Let the bed be well prepared and liberally manured, and in March sow the seed in lines, putting the seeds about four inches apart every way as nearly as possible. Cover them with a quarter of an inch of fine mould, and they will soon come up and make a finer bed than if more care was bestowed upon them. Whenever this plant fails it is through doing too much for it.

*Gloethera taraxacifolia alba*, a lovely, white-flowering, dwarf-habited even primrose, makes a fine bed if sown early and thinned to a foot apart.

## HARDY FLOWER GARDEN.

Give a full and free supply of air during fine weather to auriculas. These beautiful plants will now be showing their flowers at the centre of the crowns, and may therefore, as decided activity is commencing, receive waterings more frequently and rather more copiously than heretofore. The first or second batch of chrysanthemum cuttings according to their earliness or otherwise, will now be struck, and will therefore require potting off. This is a good time—during a mild and moderately dry period—to plant out hollyhocks into their intended blooming quarters. They, it is almost needless to say, delight in a deep, good, and rich soil.

## PLANT HOUSES AND FRAMES.

Greenhouse.—Plants of all descriptions are now in active growth, and require especial care in stopping, training, watering, and air-giving at this trying season. Pelargoniums intended for flowering early in small pots should be assisted with weak manure. Lilliums, such as auratum, and the varieties of lancifolium, which were potted shallow, and now producing roots above the surface, should be top-dressed with equal parts of turfy loam and cow-dung. Early azaleas, camellias, rhododendrons, acacias, and cypripediums going out of bloom ought to have the dead flowers and seed-vessels removed, and the plants shifted into a temperature like that afforded by a peach-house just now. Cut back all but the rhododendrons if getting out of shape. Balsams, cockscombs, fuchsias, and other free-growing subjects to be potted on to keep them growing freely.

Stove and Orchid-House.—An abundance of atmospheric moisture must be maintained in both these structures. Throw plenty of water about on the floor several times during the day. The ordinary stove-plants will be benefited immensely by the light syringe morning and evening. In the orchid-house the acrids, vandas, and dendrobiums will also enjoy a slight sprinkle once daily. Shade as little as possible without injuring the plants, by exposing them to the full effect of the rays of the sun. Shift achimenes, begonias, caladiums, and vincas as fast as needed.

Frames.—Sow the general stock of asters, stocks, zinnias, and phloxes soon. Expose those already up freely to the light and air. Let nothing remain in the seed-pans a day longer than the plants are large enough to be potted off. Pot off all autumn-struck bedding-plants at once, and spring stuff as fast as the cuttings are rooted. Continue to propagate as fast as possible, or the plants will be small and tender when wanted for turning out.



## HARDY FRUIT GARDEN.

In some instances it is necessary to remind the possessor of wall fruit trees that it is full time all pruning and nailing operations were completed. Top-dress any strawberry beds which require any further attention in this respect. Fill up all vacancies which may have occurred in any of the beds.

## KITCHEN GARDEN.

Make forthwith another good sowing of celery, upon a slight hotbed, or in pans or boxes. Green and white cos lettuces may also now be sown to a limited extent upon good rich borders. The Paris and Brighton cos are each good for such a purpose. A variety of lettuce called "can't run to seed," or a similar variety named Holme Park, are both excellent long standing, drought and heat resisting varieties, and should be in the hands of all who wish to have a solid, crisp lettuce at such a season. Do not delay longer to make the necessary sowing of leeks for early transplanting. Sow also parsley for a large crop, if such will be needed eventually. Earth up the main crops of young spring cabbages, or, where this has been done previously, let the surface soil be occasionally stirred with the hoe. Celery, it will be observed will at this time, mainly in consequence of the late excessively hot summer, be starting to seed or "bolting" as gardeners term it. Where this is the case, it will materially check the evil by taking the stock up that is going so, and placing it to a proper depth under a north wall.

## THE OPENING OF MUSEUMS ON SUNDAY.

Those interested in the opening of the museums on Sunday, have determined to put forth vigorous efforts this season towards obtaining the concession, and on the other side the opposition will be equally determined. On Tuesday last two deputations waited upon Mr. Gladstone, at the Premier's official residence in Downing-street, the one to urge opposition to the proposed opening of the national museums, galleries, and like places on Sunday, the other to ask Mr. Gladstone's support to the proposition. The two sides have been in opposition for many years, and are known respectively as the "Sabbatarian" and the "Sunday League" parties.

The deputation of the Sunday League was a very numerous body, and was headed by Mr. W. H. Gregory, M.P., who, in introducing the deputation, said it was largely composed of the working classes themselves, and they had presented themselves before the right hon. gentleman as the representatives of their class, to prove to him that the time was ripe for places of innocent recreation being thrown open to the people in the hours when they could visit them. Lord Palmerston told a deputation which appeared before him on this question, when that noble lord was head of the Government, that it was a question for the people themselves, and that before the Government could interfere it must be shown that the people themselves desired this course to be taken. The working classes generally had no organization whereby to express their views such as those who were opposed to the proposals had; but if they had such means they would indignantly deny that the Sunday opening of museums was sought as a step towards altering the manner adopted in this country of spending the Sunday. The people, on the other hand, declared that if means were afforded them of innocent recreation during certain hours of the Sunday in our museums and galleries all kinds of work now largely carried on during Sunday would be most materially decreased. It was urged on the opposite side that the opportunity of visiting the galleries should be afforded on Saturday afternoons, but Saturday openings would be perfectly useless, and the only chance the great bulk of the people had of seeing the places for the support of which they were taxed—hear, hear—would be by visiting them on Sunday. Mr. Morrell, the hon. secretary of the "Sunday League," read a very long address, which had been approved by the whole deputation and signed by some on behalf of the general body. It stated that those attending would be the first to oppose the Sunday opening of any except innocent places of amusement, such as museums, parks, galleries, and gardens, and they entirely set their faces against all frivolous amusements and such things as would increase materially Sunday labour. In fact, it was urged the working man was especially interested in deprecating any such extension as it was asserted they proposed. He then read a list of trade societies which had given their support to the purposes of the League, and the list comprised all the chief trades as well as most of the minor ones, and proceeded to state among other facts that the Society of Arts reporters at the Paris Exhibition had expressed the view that the facilities offered to the workmen in Paris of visiting works of art in that city on Sunday had given them the means of becoming superior workmen to those employed where the like facilities were not given. In regard to education, at a time like this, when so many were driven to crime and pauperism mainly through a want of culture and education, opportunities should not be withheld from the people of taking their children into galleries filled with objects of art and beauty, and the people had not that opportunity on Saturday afternoons, as the domestic arrangements of working men's homes precluded the family as a whole going forth to make holiday, and the consequence was the men went by themselves into courses which were the reverse of beneficial to them. The views of several London police magistrates were quoted, and all these were favourable to Sunday recreative enjoyment, one magistrate saying that the men who took their wives and children into the country on Sunday were among the best in the community, and more than one testified to the good results of the bands in the parks on Sundays in lessening the "cases" on Monday. It was no use to tell the people, the address went on to say, that churches and chapels were open on Sunday, for the mass would not go, and by keeping them shut out from museums and galleries more work was done on that day by people in order that they might go out on other days. The address called attention to the great intellectual advancement of the middle classes during the last few years, and asked, on behalf of the working classes, that the means of culture to be afforded by the Sunday opening of these places might not be withheld any longer. In conclusion, attention was drawn to the favourable evidence afforded of the results of Sunday openings in Dublin, where museums and galleries had been opened.

Mr. Gladstone said those before him knew very well that this was a matter with which the Government could deal, not so much as one connected with their own opinions as in accordance with public opinion. He had just received a

deputation of those who were adverse to the proposals of the Sunday League, and he was glad to say that there were some very vital points in which both deputations concurred. He told the former deputation that the function of a Government, in such a matter was much more limited than that of an association or a body of men who had given their special attention to these subjects, as private persons, perhaps, had means of information which the Government had not, as to the habits and feelings of particular classes. The Government had not, as a Government, entered upon this question; but it would be their duty to consider the question carefully. He pointed out to the former deputation, and he repeated that the Government, so far as depended upon them, would afford all the facilities in their power that the general working population might enjoy the means of culture which the national collections offered. The two deputations concurred in the opinion that such opportunities should be given. He agreed with the former deputation in two views, and he did not think this deputation would dissent from the view that the observance of the Sunday was the great and principal stay of religion in this country, and certainly on the social and physical view it was of the utmost importance that there should be this day of rest. (Hear.) One point in favour of evening openings of museums adduced by the other side was that at an exhibition in Lambeth from 15,000 to 20,000 attended on week evenings, and last Saturday evening 4,000 paid for admission. It was also alleged that the working class feeling was adverse to the Sunday openings of museums and galleries. ("No, no.") Well, he was just stating what was said on the other side. Then, Mr. Thomas Chambers had declared that his election for Marylebone turned upon this point, as a proof that the people were not in accord with the League, and the Rev. Mr. Murphy, of Lambeth, whom they probably knew as a gentleman conversant with the people, made a statement, the upshot of which was that it was hopeless for a man to expect election to Parliament for Lambeth if he held to the views of the Sunday League. Mr. Morrell, in reply, said that if Mr. Chambers had been honest he could have told the right hon. gentleman that the election referred to turned upon the fact that people did not want to divide the Liberal interest (hear), and Mr. Chambers had agreed not to vote against the concessions already made. Several others spoke, in which it was pointed out that Mr. Hughes would not venture to stand for Lambeth, and that Mr. Alderman Lawrence, who had been elected in his place, would vote for the Sunday openings Mr. Murphy's good offices among the people were acknowledged; but it was said his "working men" were mostly the rough and costermonger class of the New-cut. Mr. Gregory, M.P., mentioned some facts with regard to the Sunday opening of museums in Dublin, and Mr. Crocker, a cabman, said that of 8,000 or 9,000 cabbies in London 6,000 would rest and visit museums if the opportunity were afforded them. The deputation then withdrew. In the evening a very large meeting was held at Freemasons'-hall in favour of the Sunday League.

## HOME AND DOMESTIC.

THE Cornish mackerel season has had a very successful opening, heavy catches being made.

A BILL against prize-fighting has been introduced into the Ohio General Assembly. It punishes, by a fine of 50 dollars, any person who reports a prize-fight, or who prints or causes to be published any detailed account of a prize-fight.

THE ladies of Liverpool, acting on the example set by the ladies of Hull, are about to send up a petition to Parliament in favour of the Bill for the protection of sea birds. The petition from the ladies of Hull will be presented by Mr. Clay.

THE *British Medical Journal* says that the Admiralty have resolved to invite tenders for 200,000lb. of Australian preserved beef, which can be supplied at a much lower cost than that preserved at Deptford, which has been in use since the Crimean failure of private contractors.

THE Dutch have just taken a significant step in domestic legislation. They have abolished the stamp duty on newspapers, and to make up the deficiency thus occasioned have raised the duty on spirits, which is now 3 florins per 100 litres. The bill enacting these changes passed the Second Chamber of the States General on Saturday.

THE death has also to be noted of Sir John Peter Boileau, which took place at Torquay, on Tuesday week. He was born on the 2nd of September, 1794, and married on the 14th of November, 1825, Lady Catherine Sarah Elliot, third daughter of Gilbert, first Earl of Minto. He was created a baronet in July, 1838. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest surviving son, Francis George Manningham.

A MEETING has been held to make the final arrangements for the "Ernest Jones demonstration" on Good Friday. Processions with bands of music are to march from Finsbury-square, Clerkenwell-green, Soho-square, and the Obelisk, Blackfriars-road, to Trafalgar-square, where a meeting will be held at five o'clock, and "orations" delivered by the Rev. J. Applebee, Mr. G. J. Holyoake, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. G. Oger, and Mr. C. Wade.

THE death of another Waterloo officer is announced—Captain Somerville Waldemar Burges, son of the late Sir James Bland Burges, Bart., of Beauport. Captain Burges was born in 1796, entered the Grenadier Guards in 1812, and served in the Peninsula, France, and Flanders, receiving the war medal with two clasps for Nivelles and Nive. He was severely wounded at Waterloo, losing his right leg by a cannon shot. He died at Geneva on the 7th inst.

THE death is announced of Lord Glasgow. His lordship (who was seventy-seven years of age) died at Hawkhead. He had long suffered from neuralgic affection in the head, and for two weeks had been laid up with an aggravated attack of this disease. The Hon. George Frederick Boyle, his half-brother, succeeds to the title, with Scotch estates of a rental of about £60,000. The English portion of the estates goes to the sister of the late earl and the widow of the late Lord Fitzclarence.

A GENTLEMAN named White was indicted at the Devon assizes on Saturday for firing a gun at a man named Sanders with intent to do him serious bodily injury. A party of musicians were playing before Mr. White's house, and Sanders, a labourer in the neighbourhood, came up and began dancing. This annoyed Mr. White, and he fired at him, but the only injury Sanders received was a certain amount of damage to his coat tails. The defence was that the gun was loaded not with shot but with rapeseed, of which the defendant's counsel produced some for the inspection of the jury. Upon this Mr. White was acquitted, but the judge advised him to be careful in the use of firearms for the future.

WE have been for many years talking of tramways in London, but we have not got them yet. Mr. Train's defective system, which lasted so short a time, threw us backward, but an improved style of tramway is now being urged, and there are some hopes

that we shall ere long have them. Under the system proposed by a new company the rails would offer no impediment to ordinary traffic; the company would make and maintain the road, thus saving the ratepayers £1,000 per mile per year. The maximum charge would be a penny per mile, and the working men's cars would be run morning and evening at a halfpenny a mile. With such advantages as these it will be strange if we do not have tramways. Why not such improvements in every great town?

A PARLIAMENTARY return has been issued giving the names of the Fenian convicts whom it is now proposed to release. The total number is forty-nine, fifteen of whom are confined in the United Kingdom, and thirty-four in Australia. Among them are three who were originally sentenced to death, but whose sentence was afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life:—James O'Brien, alias Walsh; Thomas Cullinane, alias Bowen; and David Joyce. The list also includes John Warren, sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude; C. J. Kichham, to fourteen years; Augustine E. Castello, to twelve years. The majority of the convicts, however, are those sentenced to terms of five and seven years' penal servitude.

THE *Cork Examiner* describes the reception given to the Fenian prisoner, O'Sullivan, on his return to his native place, Kilmallock, county Limerick. Crowds had gathered at the stations between Cork and Kilmallock. The houses along the route from the station to his father's house were decorated with green boughs, and the road was lined by green banners, with the words, "Cead mille failte," and "Faith and Freedom." Bonfires were lighted in the town and on the surrounding hills, and blazing tar-barrels borne through the streets. Many of the crowd, who came from a distance, were entertained at O'Sullivan's residence. It is stated that the police cut down some of the banners, and took flags from persons who were carrying them in the procession from the railway station.

THE death is announced also of Sir William Clay, Bart., who held for many years a seat in Parliament as one of the metropolitan members. He was born in 1791, and was the only surviving son of Mr. George Clay, a London merchant, by the daughter of Mr. Robert Mossom, of Scarborough. He was formerly a merchant and shipowner, and was the author of several works on joint-stock banking, banks of issue, the currency, &c. In 1832 he was elected member for the Tower Hamlets, and from 1839 to 1841 was Secretary of the Board of Control in Lord Melbourne's Government, Sir J. Cam Hobhouse being the President of the Board. He received his baronetcy in 1841, on the recommendation of Lord Melbourne. He is succeeded in his title and estates by Mr. William Dickinson Clay, who was born in 1828 and was educated at Oriel College, Oxford. He is married to a daughter of Mr. Lee Schuster and the Lady Isabella, daughter of the Earl of Orkney.

THE TOWER SUBWAY.—This work, when completed, will supply the means of rapid communication under the Tower between the Middlesex and Surrey sides of the river. It has been commenced, the contractor having begun to sink the shaft on Tower-hill. By the purchase of a projecting piece of land on the Surrey bank of the river the length of the tunnel, as originally proposed, will be shortened by upwards of 200 feet. The chief portions of the cast-iron cylinders are ready for use, and the great shield for the Tower side will be shortly finished. The latter will be constructed almost entirely of wrought iron, and will fit over the iron tunnel like the lid of a telescope. It has been determined that at the termination of each trip the passengers shall change from the carriage to the lift, and be raised to the surface of the land by the latter. The lift and carriage will be each able to carry ten passengers and the conductor. The sinking of the shaft on Tower-hill is being rapidly proceeded with.

DISSOLUTION OF THE REFORM LEAGUE.—At a large special meeting of the general council and delegates from the metropolitan branches, the following resolutions, which had been unanimously adopted at a meeting of the executive committee held on the previous evening, were submitted and carried unanimously:—"1. This committee, having taken into consideration the position of the League, arising from the retirement of the president and secretary, and from the probability of the ballot and the repeal of the ratepaying fetters on the subject being carried into effect under the present Government, and that there is a very general impression of the League having accomplished substantially the objects of its original programme, are of opinion that no further agitation can be usefully carried on by this association in its present form, and that it is therefore advisable to dissolve and wind up the affairs of the League, and they recommend that course to the council." 2. "That in view of future possible political events this committee recommends the appointment of a vigilance committee of nine members, with power at any political crisis to call together the advanced reformers of London, and to elicit the public opinion of the country upon the question then before the people." The following gentlemen were then elected:—Messrs. Odger, Lucraft, Osborne, Cremer, Mathias, Cooper, Weston, Langley, and Mottershead. The chairman's chair was then voted to the president, and the writing-desk to the secretary, and the meeting dissolved.

## BABY'S SHOES.

O THOSE little, those little blue shoes!

Those shoes that no little feet use!

O the price were high

That those shoes would buy,

Those little blue unused shoes!

For they hold the small shape of feet

That no more their mother's eyes meet,

That by God's good will,

Years since grew still,

And ceased from their totter so sweet!

And O, since that baby slept,

So hush'd! how the mother has kept,

With a tearful pleasure,

That little dear treasure,

And o'er them thought and wept!

For they mind her for evermore

Of a patter along the floor,

And blue eyes she sees

Look up from her knees,

With the look that in life they wore.

As they lie before her there,

There babble from chair to chair

A little sweet face,

That's a gleam in the place,

With its little gold curls for hair,

Then O wonder not that her heart

From all else would rather part

Than those tiny blue shoes

That no little feet use,

And whose sight makes such fond tears start.

W. C. BENNETT.

LUXURIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MRS. S. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER never fails to quickly restore Grey or Faded Hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 256, FLEET STREET, LONDON.



## THE PERILS OF LADIES' SOCIETY.

BY A NERVOUS MAN.

As my object is but to give a specimen of the numerous misfortunes that incessantly beset me at the moment I appear in ladies' society, I shall merely speak of those which befel me at the only dinner in Paris to which I was invited; and I will endeavour to make my narration as short as possible. If it only serve as a caution to nervous young men to avoid company, it will not be penned in vain.

We arrived, then, on this memorable occasion, safely in the ante-room, where stood a servant before a pair of folding doors, which he threw wide open. My cheeks tinged, my knees trembled, and my heart beat violently. Madame rose to receive us, and as we approached her it became necessary that I should deploy from behind by friend. But in so doing, I did not notice a large pet dog, who, comfortably stretched on a red velvet cushion, lay napping beside his mistress, directly in my path. On I went, anxious only to get through the introductory ceremony as soon as possible, and then to ensconce myself in a remote corner, where—

The world forgetting, by the world forgot,

I might escape notice or remark. As I hastened, all glowing with confusion and quaking with fright, just as I began my bow, I stumbled over the detested pet, and was suddenly precipitated head foremost, like an ancient battering-ram, into the lap of Mrs. P., overturning a countryman of my own, who was seated next her, balancing his chair on its two hind legs. To save himself, he instinctively grasped the back of her

I found myself embarrassed with my hat, which, as I had observed all retained theirs in the drawing-room, I still grasped with nervous pertinacity. This I at length disposed of, as I thought at the time, with wonderful ingenuity, for I hung it by the brim between my knees, spreading my handkerchief over its open cavity. My seat was next to a young lady, whom, of course, I was expected to entertain. Woe-folly, already had I entertained the company!

The ordinary routine of a French dinner now commenced. Soup and bouilli, fish, fowl, and flesh, while a series of servants appeared each instant at our elbows, inviting us to partake of a thousand different dishes, and as many different kinds of wines, all under strings of names which I no more understood than I understood their composition. Resolute to avoid all further opportunities for displaying my predominant trait, I sat in the most obstinate silence, saying "yes" to everything that was offered me, and eating with the most devoted application, till, in an evil hour, my fair neighbour began a conversation, by inquiring how I was pleased with the Opera? The question was put at an unlucky moment. I was just raising a large morsel of potato to my mouth, and in order to reply as quickly as possible, I hastily thrust it in, intending to swallow it instantly. Heavens! it was hot as burning lava! What could I do? The lady's eyes were fixed on me, waiting a reply to her question. But my mouth was in flames. In vain I rolled the burning morsel hither and hither, rocking my head from side to side, while my eyes, which involuntarily I had fixed on her, were straining from their sockets. She remarked the grimaces, of the cause of

swallowed an equal quantity of soft soap, I struggled manfully on against the diabolical compound. I endeavoured to sap the mountainous heap at its base, and, shutting my eyes and opening my mouth, to inhume as large masses as I could without stopping to taste it. But my stomach soon began, intelligibly enough, to intimate its intention to admit no more of this nauseous stranger beneath its roof, if not even expelling that which had already gained an unwelcome admittance. The seriousness of the task I had undertaken, and the resolution necessary to execute it, had given an earnestness and rapidity to my exertions which appetite would not have inspired; when my plate having somehow got over the edge of the table, upon my leaning forward, tilted up and down slid the disgusting mass into my lap. My handkerchief, unable to bear so weighty a load, bent in its turn; and a great proportion of it was thus safely deposited in my hat. The plate instantly righted itself, as I raised my person; and as I glanced round the table, and saw that no one had noticed my disaster, I inwardly congratulated myself that the nauseous deception was so happily disposed of. Resolving not to be detected, I instantly rolled my handkerchief together with all its remaining contents, and whipped it into my pocket.

The dinner table was at length deserted for the drawing-room, where coffee and liqueur were served round. I chanced to be again seated by the lady by whom I had sat at dinner. Our conversation was naturally resumed, and we were in the midst of an animated discussion when a huge spider was seen running like a racehorse up her arm.



THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.—(SEE PAGE 1029.)

chair, and his weight at the rear, acting at the same moment that I was hurled at the front, decided all hesitation, and over we all rolled together, the chair uppermost. The vile dog, who had been at the bottom of the mischief, seized me by the leg, and receiving a hearty kick in return, added his howling to the chorus of dismay that now filled the apartment. Happily, the female sufferer engrossed all the sympathy and attention of the company, but I well knew that in the short minute which had elapsed since I entered the apartment, I had made three mortal enemies of a man, a dog, and a lady. For my own part, as soon as I had extricated myself from the terrible crash, confusion, and shame, I retreated into the most obscure corner of the room, and there I sought to hide myself and my overwhelming mortification behind the guests who were lounging about in easy style.

The call to dinner served as a relief for my embarrassment for I hoped that would engross every one's attention, which now, I could not help feeling, must be occupied with my awkwardness. Following the company to the dining-room, I saw that each plate contained a card, on which was written the name of the guest who was to occupy the place thus designated. Every one seemed to find his own place by magic; but for me, four or five times did I make the circuit of the table, looking in vain for mine. Indeed I know not, but I might have continued running about all dinner time unnoticed among the crowd of servants, had not Madame O.'s eyes at length detected me as I circled round and round with a hysterically increasing rapidity, my eyes dim with confusion, and a clammy perspiration bedewing every pore of my body, and I at length sunk into my seat, when found, nearly exhausted with mortification and shame. Here, again

which I believe she was ignorant, with amazement and surprise, at which I can laugh now when I think of it. "You're sick, sir?" at length she gently, and in an anxious tone inquired. I could bear no more. My mouth was flayed with the burning mass, and smarting with intolerable pain; so, quietly abandoning the point, I opened it to its utmost, and out dropped the firebrand upon my plate. Not the slightest tendency to a smile ruffled the politeness of the lady. She soothingly consoled with me on my misfortune, then gradually led the conversation to a variety of topics, till, exerting the magic influence that true politeness always exercises, I began to forget my own blunders.

Gradually my cheeks burned less painfully, and I could even join in the conversation without the fear that every word I uttered shared the fate of every action I attempted. I even ventured to hope, nay, to congratulate myself that the catalogue of my calamities was completed for the day. "Let no one call himself happy before death," said Solon; and he said wisely. Before us stood a dish of cauliflower, nicely done in butter. This I naturally enough took for a custard pudding, which it sufficiently resembled. Unfortunately my vocabulary was not yet extensive enough to embrace all the technicalities of the table; and when my fair neighbour inquired if I was fond of *choufleur*, I verily took it to be the French for custard pudding; and so high was my panegyric of it, that my plate was soon beautifully laden with it. Alas! one single mouthful was enough to dispel my illusion. Would to heaven that the *choufleur* had vanished along with it! But that remained bodily and almost as large and as burning as Mount Vesuvius, and my heart died within me. Ashamed to confess my mistake, though I could almost as readily have

"Take it off!—take it off!" she ejaculated in a terrified tone.

I was always afraid of spiders, so to avoid touching him with my hand I caught my handkerchief from my pocket, and clapped it at once upon the miscreant, who was already mounting over her temple with rapid strides. Good gracious! I had forgotten the cauliflower, which now plastered over her face like a poultice, fairly killing the spider, and blinding one eye of the lady, while little streamlets of soft butter glided down her beautiful neck and bosom.

"Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!" exclaimed the astonished fair.

"Mon Dieu!" was echoed from mouth to mouth.

"Have you cut your head?" inquired one.

"No, no; the spider, the spider! the fellow has crushed the spider."

"What a quantity of entrails!" ejaculated an astonished Frenchman.

Well might he be astonished. The spray of the vegetable had splattered her dress from head to foot. For myself, the moment the accident occurred, I had mechanically returned my handkerchief to my pocket, but its contents remained.

"What a monster it must have been!" observed a young lady, as she helped to relieve my victim from her cruel situation. "I declare I should think he had been living on cauliflower."

At that moment, I felt some one touch me, and turning I saw my companion who had come to me.

"Look at your pantaloons," he whispered.

Already half dead with confusion at the disaster I had caused, I cast my eyes upon my dress, and saw at a glance the horrible extent of my dilemma. I had been sitting upon



the fated pocket, and had crushed out the liquid butter, and the soft paste-like vegetable, which had daubed and dripped down them, till it seemed as if I were actually dissolving in my pantaloons. I stayed no longer, but rushed from the house, and arrived safely at home. The visit was over, but the terrible memory of the agony I endured during those few short hours remains to this day.

#### THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

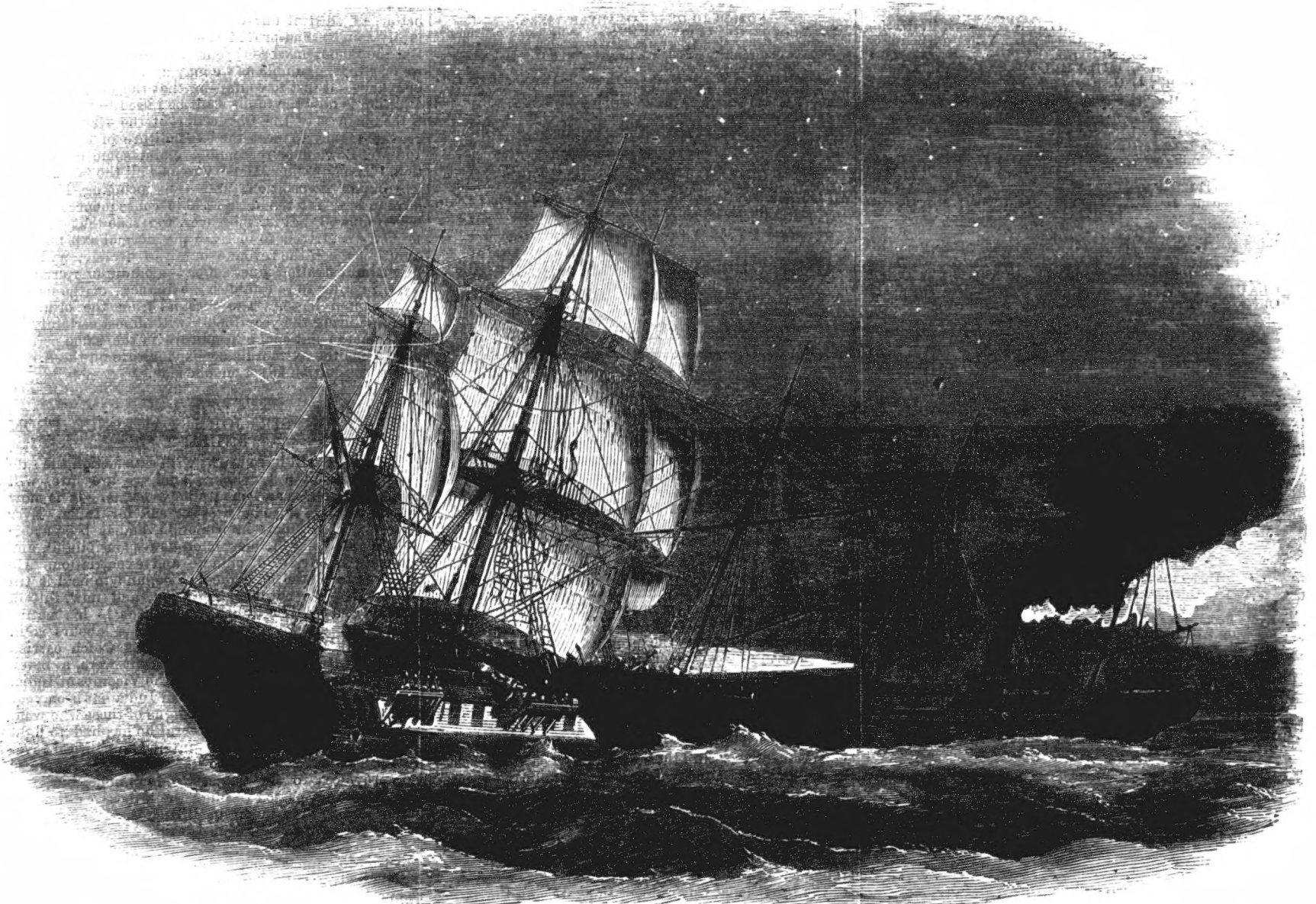
The following telegrams from Havannah relative to the progress of the insurrection are taken from the New York papers and will fully explain our illustration on page 1028:—  
"HAVANNAH, Feb. 20.—The Government has changed its policy towards the revolutionists. Instead of harassing the Spanish troops by useless pursuits, all the fortified points will be occupied by garrisons, and for the present no military operations of an offensive nature will be carried on. An American blockade-runner slipped through the Spanish war vessels on the coast at night, and landed a cargo for the insurgents. There are numerous speculations here regarding the recent arrival of United States' troops at the Dry Tortugas, and many persons are under the impression that it has some connexion with Cuba. The headquarters of Count Valmaseda are at Bayamo. A gentleman just arrived reports the rising of 2,000 Cubans at Palma, near Cardasne. Intelligence from Manzanillo reports that the insurgents have captured a Spanish gunboat on the river Canto, with

leading into Jagua Bay. A despatch from Spain was received yesterday afternoon announcing the organization of a force of 3,000 Catalan volunteers for service in Cuba. The city is quiet. The Volunteers are guarding the streets and walls as usual. The agitation of the two preceding days has abated. The weather is very hot. The *Prensa* publishes, as authentic, accounts of the situation in the Central Department. It says persons living in the country abandon their houses and estates, and take refuge in the cities. Insurgents are to be found in every province of the department. They subsist on the country, but take only the property of Spaniards. The rebels in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos have artillery, and their cavalry is well mounted. The troops sent in pursuit of them are infantry. The *Prensa* adds that it is useless to indulge in allusions as to the state of affairs in the interior; we must acknowledge that the condition of the inhabitants could not be worse. There is no other political news of importance. Evening.—The city of Sagua La Grande has been declared in a state of siege. An insurgent force, 400 strong, is operating in that jurisdiction. Several plantations have been laid waste, and the buildings on them destroyed by the rebels in the vicinity of Sagua and Remedios. Sugar closed firm, at a further advance; No. 12 D. S. was last quoted 10½ reals per arroba. Dates from Nuevitas on the 18th inst. have been received. A large expedition had put to sea under Governor Lesca. It consisted of 2,500 men, including cavalry, with howitzers, guns, horses, provisions, and 140 rounds of artillery ammunition. It is supposed that the destination of the expedition is Guanaja, where the rebels have fortified them-

in the United States. While it has been impossible to send off any such thing as an armed expedition, a very large number of volunteers have found their way to the island, and are now fighting in the revolutionary army. The number who have sailed from this port is estimated at about 700. They have gone off from time to time in small parties of 10 or 20, either directly to Cuba, or first to Nassau and then to the island. A considerable quantity of arms has also been shipped to and reached the insurrectionists. It is asserted positively that 15 cannon have been landed safely on the island, and are now doing good service against the Spanish troops. The Committee of Cubans are again in this city, and are said to be "pushing things" in the interest of the revolution. The Cuban citizens among us have unbounded faith that Cuba will soon become independent, and finally annexed to the United States.

"I have been for fifteen years subject to the gout, and never through that long period have I been free from it a fortnight, till, by the advice of a friend, who had been cured of the same disease by it, I tried Perry Davis's Pain Killer, which gave me immediate relief.—THOMAS NICHOLS, Upper Holloway, May, 16, 1867.—To Perry Davis & Son."

PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's-hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete Fonts of Old-faced Letters, and execute orders for large and small Posting Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by Steam Machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimates on application.



THE RECENT GALES: COLLISION BETWEEN TWO VESSELS.

two guns. The attack on Puerto Principe by the insurgent army is delayed in consideration of the women and children in the city, whose lives would be sacrificed by an assault at the present time. The insurgents besieging Nuevitas are waiting for the Spanish troops to make a sally upon them, when they will endeavour to obtain an entrance into and possession of that town.

"February 23.—General Dulce has issued a proclamation addressed to the Volunteers, announcing that he is about to commence a vigorous campaign against the rebels yet in arms. He tells the Volunteers that they have been misled by the machinations of their enemies, and advises them to remain quiet and obey their superior officers. The citizens are greatly alarmed, and intense excitement and agitation prevailed all day yesterday, but partially subsided in the evening, when it was known that the danger had been averted by the firmness of General Dulce. The plans of the Volunteers were discovered early in the day, and the officers went among the men and exhorted them to abstain from violent acts, and to obey the authorities. But the influence of the officers was not strong enough, and it is certain that the resolute conduct of the Captain-General, and of General Espinar of the regular army, alone prevented the commission of disgraceful acts. The insurgents had a battle with the troops at Mayajuna, near Remedios, and defeated them, capturing the town. Frequent accounts are received of smaller engagements in the vicinity of Trinidad, Cienfuegos, and Villa Clara, with results sometimes in favour of the rebels and sometimes in favour of the troops. The rebels have got possession of a tug on the Damuji River,

selves. A decree is to be issued imposing an export duty from the 1st of March next of 50c. per box, and 1 dol 25c. per hoghead on sugar, 1 dol. per bale on tobacco, and 50c. per 1,000 on cigars, and an addition of 5 per cent. on all duties on imports, and 25 per cent. on all internal taxes, the proceeds of which are to be paid weekly to the Spanish Bank to secure an advance of 8,000,000 dols. to the Government.

"February 24.—The naval expedition to La Guanaja was completely successful. The fortifications erected there by the insurgents were first bombarded by the fleet. Troops were then landed, and the works were carried by assault. The rebels withdrew and retreated into the country. A permanent garrison of regulars was left in the town. On Sunday two battalions of troops marched from La Guanaja to the relief of Puerto Principe. Captain-General Dulce yesterday addressed the sergeants and corporals of the Volunteer forces, exhorting them to maintain order and obedience, and discountenance all dangerous agitation. A large number of rebel prisoners have been brought to this city, and more are expected."

The *New York Times* has the following:—While the Cuban ladies of this city are moving to the aid of the revolutionists on their native island by raising funds "to alleviate the wants, the sufferings, the agonies of the wounded and dying, and supply the necessary medicines, care, and comforts to those in hospital," the Cuban men are no less patriotic and earnest in the cause. From a conversation with a prominent Cuban doing business here, it appears that very material assistance has been given to the insurrection from this and other cities

THE LEIGH HUNT MEMORIAL.—Sufficient funds for the monument to Leigh Hunt have been subscribed, about £200 being in the hands of Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, & Co.

A FAITHFUL SERVANT, ORDERLY AND QUIET.—"The sewing machine has been in constant use since January, and has not been out of order, nor has a needle been broken. It is frequently used during reading aloud, and is no interruption."—Mrs. Stocker, Horsforth Parsonage, Leeds, Nov. 26th, 1868. To the Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

Those who have experienced the worthlessness of cheap hand machines and the troublesomeness of two-thread machines are continually exchanging for The Silent Sewing Machine, the only really practicable one for family use. Daily testimony is received of its exceeding usefulness and of perfect satisfaction with its work. Book (96 pages) free. Machines carriage paid. Address the Company at 135 Regent-street, and 150 Chesapeake, London.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS.—A most interesting and instructive little work, describing briefly, but with great clearness, the rise and progress of watch and clock making, has just been published by Mr. J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond-street, 99, Westbourne-grove, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices, and no one should make a purchase without visiting the above establishments or consulting this truly valuable work. By its aid persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom, India, or the Colonies, are enabled to select for themselves the watch best adapted for their use, and have it sent to them with perfect safety. Mr. Benson, who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales, sends this pamphlet to any address on receipt of two postage stamps, and we cannot too strongly recommend it to the notice of the intending purchaser.



## THEATRES.

## THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.  
Every Evening, at 7, **THE GIRLS OF THE PERIOD.** At a quarter to eight, **OTHELLO.** Othello, Mr. Phelps; Iago, Mr. Charles Dillon; Desdemona, Mrs. Heath; Emilia, Madame Fanny Huddart. To conclude with **BEDA.**

## THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.  
Every Evening, at 7, **RAISING THE WIND.** After which, **HOME.** Messrs. Southern, Chippendale; Meads, Cavendish, Hill, &c. Followed by **BOX AND COX.** Messrs. Buckstone and Compton. Concluding with **MY HUSBAND'S GHOST.**

## ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Vining.  
Every Evening, at 7, **THE SECRET.** After which, at a quarter to eight, **MARIE ANTOINETTE.** Messrs. William Rignold, Dominick Murray, J. G. Shore, D. Leeson, H. Westland, and Graham; Mesdames Lydia Howard and Beatrice. Concluding with a **CUP OF TEA;** Madlle. Beatrice.

## THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.  
Every Evening, at 7, **A DAY'S FISHING;** Mr. G. Belmore, C. H. Stevens; and **THE DEAD HEART.** Messrs. Leonore Grey, &c. At 7.45, **THE DEAD HEART.** Messrs. Benjamin Webster, A. Stirling, G. Belmore, R. Phillips, Ashby, Stuart; Mrs. Alfred Melion, Miss Leonore Grey, &c.

## ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

This Evening, at 7, **PAPER WINGS.** Messrs. H. Neville, E. Atkins, J. G. Taylor, H. Cooper, H. Vaughan, Smithson, and H. Wigan; Mesdames N. Harris, St. Henry, Schavery, and Furtado. After which, **THE YELLOW PASSPORT.** Messrs. Neville, H. Neville, J. G. Taylor, G. Vincent, H. Vaughan, E. Atkins, and H. Wigan; Mesdames Caulfield, Schavery, and Furtado.

## ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.  
Every Evening at 7, **A WIDOW HUNT.** Messrs. Clarke, Belford, Joyce; Mesdames Buiton, Maitland. **THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.** Messrs. Thorne, James, Robson; Mrs. Goodall. **HUE AND DYE.** Mr. Thorne; Miss Newton.

## ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.  
Every Evening, at 7.30, **A LOVING CUP.** Messrs. Dewar, Day, Danvers; Mesdames Thompson and Kate Bishop. At 9, **CLAUDE DUVAL.** Messrs. Dewar, Danvers, Day; Miss Oliver, &c. To conclude with **FAMILY JARS.**

## PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.  
Every Evening, at 8, **SCHOOL.** Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, &c.; Mrs. Buckingham White and Miss Marie Wilton. Also **A WINNING HAZARD,** and **INTRIGUE.** Mr. Montgomery; Misses A. and B. Wilton.

## QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long-acre.

Manager, Mr. W. H. Liston.  
Every Evening, at 7, **A RACE FOR A DINNER;** Mr. John Clayton. At 7.45, **NOT GUILTY;** Messrs. J. L. Toole, S. Emery, H. Irving, W. H. Stephens, L. Brough, J. Clayton, H. Mellon, Seyton, and Terrott; Misses Henrietta Holton and Everard. To conclude with the **BIRTHPLACE OF FODGERS,** Mr. Toole.

## THEATRE ROYAL, HOLBORN.

Under the Management of Miss Fanny Josephs.  
Every Evening, at 7, **BLOW FOR BLOW.** Messrs. Cowper, Neville, Parvelli, Evans, Brunton, and George Honey; Mesdames Lydia Foote, Jane Rigold, Turner, and Weatherby. Concluding with **LUCRETIA BORGIA, M.D.;** Miss Fanny Josephs and Mr. George Honey.

## GLOBE THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Setton Parry.  
Every Evening at 7, **A HAPPY FAMILY.** At 7.30, **CYRIL'S SUCCESS.** **BROWN AND THE BRAHMIN.** Messrs. E. Marshall, Warner, Vernon, Fisher, J. Clarke, &c.; Mesdames C. Thorne, Henrade, Brennan.

## GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.  
Every Evening, at 7, **TWO HARLEQUINS.** Mr. Crelin; Miss C. Loseby. At 7.45, **ON THE CARDS.** Mr. Alfred Wigan, M. Stuart; Miss M. Robertson. **ROBERT LE DIABLE.** Misses E. Farren, Loseby, Hastings. Two ballets. Principal dancer, Mdlle. Bossi.

## ST. GEORGE'S THEATRE, REGENT-STREET.

Every afternoon at 3, every night at 8, **ROYAL AND ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS' ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT;** and the Barlesque Extravaganza, **THE VERY GRAND DUTCH-S.**

## ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN.

Every evening, at half-past seven, **OSCAR CARRE'S PERFORMING HORSES.** The world-renowned Ours on the Flying Trapeze. The matchless **SCENES IN THE ARENA.** Including Messrs. A. Bradbury, Carré, Salamonsky, Adolphe Carré, and Madlles. Montero, Salamonsky, Amalia, Schwarz, and Kremser.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—Christy's Minstrels. Eight.  
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## THE

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The Illustrated Weekly News  
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1869.

## SPAIN AND ITS RULERS.

THE time is fast approaching when the Spanish nation must by its Cortes decide on the particular form of Government to which it will submit itself. Nearly six months have now elapsed since Isabella II. was compelled to fly across the Pyrenees, and during that period Spain has been ruled by a Provisional Government. But if the delay in making a definitive political arrangement has been somewhat great, it must be admitted on the other hand that the manner in which the members of the Provisional Government have discharged their duties has been unexceptionable. The Revolution being accomplished, it was resolved, in conformity with modern usage, to refer to the people the question of their future form of Government; but that, instead of being called upon to decide this point directly, the nation should elect a Cortes for the specific purpose. The elections were, as might have been expected, attended with no little excitement, but they were fairly and freely conducted, and no attempts were made by the Government to secure the return of any particular class of candidates. Monarchists and Republicans respectively put forward and supported individuals pledged to advance their particular views, and the former class subdivided themselves into Carlists, adherents of the exiled Queen, and men simply pledged to the restoration of kingly rule. Thus far nothing could surpass the judgment of the efficiency manifested by the members of the Provisional Government in exercising the power which had been entrusted to them. The Revolution was bloodless, an appeal was made to the nation on the issue of its future Government in a constitutional manner, an attempt at insurrection was speedily repressed, and the Cortes was enabled to assemble and to commence peacefully, and free from all intimidation, its deliberations on the important question for the solution of which it was called into existence. A debate has just taken place in the Cortes which is supposed, like the straw carried before the wind, to indicate the future current of affairs. The Republican party took umbrage at the retention by the Duke of Montpensier of the rank of Captain-General of Spain, and urged that a title so obviously due to his family relations with the deposed Sovereign should become extinct together with the source from which it was derived. Prim and Serrano, who were both present, denied the right of the Provisional Government to deprive the Duke of his title, and, when charged with seeking to secure his election to the vacant throne, instead of directly contradicting the assertion, contended themselves with evincing their readiness to submit to whatever might be the decision of the Cortes, whether in favour of a Monarchy or of a Republic. The members of the Provisional Government on this occasion, as on several others, laid particular stress on the sovereignty of the Cortes, and Serrano especially protested against the Republicans, though in a minority, assuming to dictate the course which should be pursued. But the time has come when the decisive vote cannot be much longer

postponed, and we hope that, whatever it may be, it will be of a nature to conduce to the future good government of Spain, and that when given by the Cortes, it will be peacefully acquiesced in by the nation.

## PAYING THE PIPER.

THE new Member who declared the other day that he felt so strongly the "honour and glory" of being in the House of Commons that he could look back with complacency on his election bills, displayed a cheerful temper which English taxpayers may find it hard to imitate. We have had our honour and glory as a nation, and the bills are still coming in. Mr. Lowe made a supplementary demand for £3,600,000 last week, and he significantly added that he could not guarantee us against further calls on our resources. It is, indeed, stated, with some show of authority, that when the Indian accounts are made up we shall have additional reason for distrusting the accuracy of those Indian Estimates, which somehow prove so untrustworthy in fact, though declared to be admirable by Indian officials. It is said that another £1,000,000 or £1,400,000, bringing up the total cost of the Abyssinian Expedition to a round sum of ten millions, may not improbably be required. The amount is large, and its largeness brings us no consolation. We have our national faults, but we believe we are free from the vice of taking pride in the amount of our expenditure. We should have been better satisfied if our honour and glory, most reluctantly sought, had proved less costly in the winning. But the money has been spent, and must be repaid, and we fear that, grumble as we may at the total, we shall be reduced at last to confessing that the only practical question is how the funds shall be raised to repay it. It is the business of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to provide money to meet the expenditure of the nation, and Mr. Lowe may reasonably claim some consideration. The outgoing Ministry reaped all the fame of the Abyssinian Expedition, and the incoming Minister have to bear all the disagreeable consequences which have followed. It is, moreover, too true that the lay Ministry contrived to increase the normal expenditure at a time when the revenue began to decline, and the new administration must suffer the odium of retrenchment in order to re-establish the finances of the nation on a sound basis. The receipts from the ordinary sources during the year 1868-9 will almost certainly be less than the national expenditure in the same period, even when the extraordinary expenditure on the Abyssinian Expedition is set on one side.

## RETURN OF SIR JOHN LAWRENCE FROM INDIA.

THE public will have learnt with satisfaction the safe return of Sir John Lawrence, and, we are sure, will hasten to give him an honourable welcome. It is now just forty years since he first set sail for India. Ever since, with but slight intermission, he has been at his post, discharging the most onerous responsibilities, and enduring the trials of climate and expatriation. He has lived to attain the highest office, and to hold it till the term of its natural expiration, and now, full of honour and in fair health, he returns to his native country. So happy a termination to his labours is in marked contrast with the sad fatalities which carried off his predecessors, and caused, as it were, a black shadow to rest upon the throne of the Viceroys of India. The reign of Sir John Lawrence in India has been very different in character from the reigns of those who went before him. As Governor-General he has had to fight no great battles, and has encountered no political revolutions; he has neither, like Lord Dalhousie, annexed vast provinces to Her Majesty's dominions, nor, like Lord Canning, passed through the throes of a life and death struggle to maintain British supremacy. His time of office has been, as it is said, uneventful. But this is no reproach, except in the eyes of those who, adhering to exploded notions of history, would measure national advance by barren military triumphs and by the useless brilliancy of courts and camps. To India this "uneventful" period has been a period of extraordinary development. Perhaps no other country in the world has made so great a material progress during the last five years. Whether we look to exports and imports, to the extension of telegraphs, railways, and canals, to irrigation and other industrial works, to the rise of wages, or to the redemption of waste lands and the general increase in value of agricultural property, the advance has been enormous. Coincident with this there has been active social improvement. The legal system has been amended, schools have multiplied, and everywhere a more generous consideration has been extending itself to the native race, both collectively and in the persons of their chieftains and sovereigns. In countries subject to a free Government like England, development is essentially the work of the nation, the credit of it belonging almost wholly to the people, who in fact are as often hindered as helped by the law. But in India, where, if the central control were removed or even relaxed, disorder would at once break out and spread over the land—where the Government cannot decline the initiative, but must push on public works to an extent which would here be thought not only gratuitous but objectionable—the continued prosperity of the country is in many respects to be considered the actual work and creation of the authorities, especially of him who, holding the supreme position, gives shape and purpose to the Imperial policy. Let those who would measure aright the services of Sir John Lawrence turn from the search after events such as are chronicled



in almanacks, and compare the condition in which he found India when he assumed the Viceregal power with the condition of the country at present.

#### DANGER IN THE SOCK.

A FEW weeks ago we referred at some length to a rumour of poisoning by coloured socks that was causing some little sensation in Paris. The *British Medical Journal* now reports that a meeting of the Académie Impériale de Médecine, held on February 23, M. Tardieu made a further communication touching the poisonous action of some modern dyes. He reminded his hearers that M. Cerise had confirmed his former statements respecting the poisonous nature of coralline by calling the attention of the Académie to a case of such poisoning, produced by wearing socks dyed with this substance; and said further, that Dr. Despaül-Ader had had a marked case of the same kind, which, however, had not been published. Another case of a little girl who had suffered from the characteristic cutaneous eruption, brought on by wearing some garments dyed with coralline, of English manufacture, had been brought under his notice by Dr. Michalski of Vierzon. These cases are examples of a special kind of poisoning, by means of a special poison—coralline—and are to be carefully kept distinct from other cases of a different kind, which M. Tardieu referred to. He mentioned that Dr. Viaud Grand-Maraîs, Professor in the Medical School of Nantes, had met with a case in which the poison contained in a dyed shirt was not coralline, but magenta, the well-known aniline red. The poison in this case was the arsenic contained in the magenta, so that, strictly speaking, it was an example of arsenical poisoning. M. Tardieu called attention to the well-known fact of the employment of arsenic in the manufacture of magenta, and remarked that, despite all processes of purification, this dye almost invariably contains arsenic. In order to facilitate the collection of information relative to poisoning by means of dyes, and to avoid confusion, M. Tardieu gave a brief résumé of the distinctive chemical characters of the different organic red dyes to be met with in commerce. These dyes are six in number—garancine, (madder), cochineal, murexide, carthamine, magenta, and coralline. The first three cannot be used in dyeing without a mordant; the last three are taken up by woollen or silk fabrics, without it being necessary to employ a mordant. 1. Garancine (madder) is the most fixed of all the organic red dyes; it is not altered by a solution containing three or four per cent. of hydrochloric acid or of ammonia. 2. Cochineal is turned violet by ammonia, and at the same time communicates a bright violet colour to the ammoniacal liquid. 3. Murexide is bleached by citric acid. 4. Carthamine is decolourised by a short boiling with a weak solution of soap (about one part of soap in two hundred of water is enough). 5. Magenta is decolourised by ammonia. 6. Coralline is not diminished in intensity by contact with alkaline fluids. It is dissolved off the fabric by means of boiling alcohol, giving a red liquid, which is intensified by ammonia or potash, a character which at once distinguishes it from magenta. At the same meeting of the Académie, M. Chevalier observed that the confectioners who had been in the habit of colouring bonbons with magenta had received orders to substitute some other dye for that purpose. Mr. Wanklyn, whose communications respecting the dangers of modern dyes will be remembered, and who was, we believe, the first to point out the danger of arsenical poisoning by means of magenta-dyed underclothing, writes to say that a composite dye is now very much in vogue, consisting of magenta, tinted with some orange-colouring matter. This dye, a splendid scarlet, very much used for underclothing, is doubly poisonous, and exposes the unfortunate wearer to the risk of being poisoned by arsenic, and the risk of being poisoned by an irritant orange dye.

We have from time to time chronicled the feats of the hippophagists at the Langham Hotel and elsewhere. We have now to state that these experimental philosophers have extended their researches, and that, at the instance of a prominent member of Trinity College, Cambridge, an ass has been slaughtered, dressed, and prepared for cooking. The animal, we are informed, is one about nine years of age, and was for some time subjected to light work, but of late has been "living in clover," on the farm of Mr. Langton, at Trumpington, in the vicinity of Cambridge. It was duly fattened up, then slaughtered and dressed by Mr. Holden, butcher, of Fitzroy-street, Cambridge. The flesh presented the appearance of beef. The dead weight of the animal was about 15st., and the carcass excited much curiosity. On Tuesday week it was removed to the larder of Sidney College to be cut up, and joints distributed thence to various college kitchens.

FRANCE has a new sensation in the shape of an electrical baby, an untouchable infant, a Leyden jar, constantly charged with electricity, which none can touch without a shock. Moreover, the "blessed baby" is luminous, from its extremities are constantly emitted brilliant sparks—at least, so say the journalists. Ladies and gentlemen—anxious parents of the nineteenth century—this phenomenon is to be found at the village of St. Urbain, which delightful retreat is in a state of wild excitement. The price for admission is not stated. As the baby develops in strength, his electricity increases; for instance, if a spoon, a knife, a cup, or even a plate, be held near to his hands or feet, these requisites of a household are seized with an all-overishness or trembling, which neither they nor their holders can explain. During the evening the precocious young gentleman is more strongly charged with electricity than at other times. A village speculator has offered 200fr. per month for the infant phenomenon, in order to exhibit him at fairs. His parents, who are neither electrical nor luminous, are, however, sufficiently bright to demand two francs a day in addition, to look after the joy of their existence.

### PARLIAMENTARY.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Monday, in the Lords, the Habitual Criminals Bill was submitted to consideration in committee of the whole House, and Earl GREY moved an amendment to the 4th clause to the effect that the police, instead of having the power of summarily arresting a ticket-of-leave man who could not show that he was leading an honest life, should serve a notice upon him requiring him to report himself at the police-court.

Lord KIMBERLEY objected to the amendment on the ground that the existing law requiring the man to report himself monthly to the police operated so harshly that it was found necessary to empower the Home Secretary not to make the proceeding obligatory.

The amendment was also opposed by Lord SHAFTESBURY, who urged the desirability of avoiding the publicity which must ensue if the police were called upon to serve notices upon the holders of tickets of leave.

After some debate the amendment was withdrawn, and at the instance of Lord CAIRNS, the words "living by dishonest means" were substituted in the clause for "not living by honest means." In this shape the clause was agreed to. The next clause, authorising the appointment of a superintendent to register tickets of leave, was amended by inserting words giving the Home Secretary the alternative of appointing the Chief Commissioner of Police or some other person to the office.

The bill was at length passed through committee.

The House of Lords held a brief sitting on Tuesday evening, during which they passed the Common Law Courts (Ireland) Bill, agreeing to an amendment proposed by Lord Westbury, and accepted by the Lord Chancellor, transferring the appointment of certain officials from the Lord Lieutenant to the courts themselves.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday, last week, LORD R. MONTAGU moved the second reading of the Contagious Diseases Bill, urging that it had been brought in, not in the interests of any particular class, but in that of the whole nation. After a brisk discussion the Bill was lost by 56 votes.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL then moved the second reading of the University Tests Bill, which, he said, was similar to that of last year. It was perfectly harmless, and merely gave power to the colleges to alter the present state of things if so minded. With regard to the Church of England, she was perfectly safe if she did her duty; and if she did not, she had no right to come to Parliament to protect her. He believed the day was not remote when the Bill would become the law of the land, and he recommended the Universities to accept the inevitable. Debate adjourned.

On Thursday, in answer to a question from Mr. W. Verner,

Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE stated that the Government had ordered a searching inquiry to be instituted into the circumstances attending the deplorable and detestable murder of the station-master at Mullingar.

Leave was given to Mr. Locke-King to bring in a bill to remove doubts as to the qualification of persons holding civil service pensions or receiving superannuation allowances to sit in Parliament: also to Mr. Brady a bill to provide superannuation allowances to medical officers of poor-law unions in Ireland and of such unions; likewise to Mr. Loch a bill to amend the game laws in Scotland.

On Friday, on the motion for supply, Mr. MELLY called attention to the numbers of young children in our large towns growing up without any education, unaffected either by the educational clauses of the Factory Act or by voluntary efforts; and moved for a select committee to inquire into this serious state of matters and report on a system of education that may remedy the same. The hon. gentleman rested his case chiefly upon the statistics of juvenile vagrancy in Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, where 75,000 children were growing up without any educational advantages. The Factory Act would not meet the case, as the children were not at work, neither would industrial schools at a charge of £18 a head meet the evil. He submitted that education should be separated from either board or maintenance, and that, inasmuch as every child had a moral right to education, free municipal schools should be established in all large towns. This machinery must of course be secular, and the attendance compulsory.

The motion was seconded by Mr. DIXON, who argued that society was becoming familiar with the idea of compulsory education, and that the taxpaying classes were prepared to make the necessary sacrifices to enlighten ignorance and lessen pauperism. He also insisted that the Industrial Schools Act, to be successful, should be made compulsory, and that the granting of relief to the children of the poor should be accompanied by education.

Mr. FAWCETT opposed the motion, on the ground that there was already abundant information to justify legislation, and that the Government had undertaken to deal with the subject at the earliest possible moment.

Some observations followed from Mr. JACOB BRIGHT and Mr. CARTER in support of the motion, which, however, was opposed by Sir J. PAKINGTON, on the ground that the question was ripe for legislation, and that it could only be dealt with by a strong Government determined to settle it. Mr. HENLEY, on the other hand, supported inquiry; while Mr. HERMON, speaking on behalf of Preston, denied that the standard of education in that borough was so low as had been represented.

Eventually, Mr. MELLY declared himself satisfied with the enquiry promised by Mr. Forster, and withdrew his motion.

Mr. CHAUFURD next brought under notice the system of creating faggot votes in Scotch counties under the Reform Act of last session. This, he said, was done (notably in Bute-shire and Peeblesshire) by the creation of life interests in patches of land and blocks of houses, by means of which non-resident persons were enabled to vote for members of Parliament. This introduction of a large alien element to swamp the opinions of constituencies was a deliberate fraud on Parliament, the only remedy for which was the assimilation of the county and borough franchise.

After a few words from the LORD ADVOCATE, who promised that some returns which Mr. Craufurd desired should be laid on the table, the subject dropped.

On Monday, Mr. Mill took his seat for Bradford, and Mr. Cunliffe for Bewdley.

In reply to a question from Mr. Fitzwilliam Dick, the

ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland stated that if the bill for amending the practice of the Bankruptcy Court in England should pass into law, he intended to bring in a bill to extend its provisions to Ireland.

The second reading of the Endowed Schools Bill was moved by Mr. W. E. FORSTER, who supplemented his statement of a previous evening by explaining with great minuteness the details of the measure, and the machinery by which it was proposed to reform and extend the system of education in the endowed schools of the empire. The total number of those schools was nearly 3,000, and they enjoyed a gross income of upwards of 600,000l. a year. With this machinery a large amount of good might be done; but the evidence taken before the Commission showed that glaring cases of inefficiency were not uncommon, and that vigorous reforms were absolutely necessary.

Eventually the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the University Tests Bill was resumed by Sir R. PALMER, who confessed that when the question was first agitated he was of opinion that the abolition of tests would lead to the subversion of the influence and authority of religion in the teaching of the university. After a long debate the motion for the second reading was agreed to.

On Tuesday, Mr. LEATHAM called the attention of the House to the expediency of taking votes by ballot at Parliamentary elections, and moved "That it be an instruction to the select committee appointed to inquire into the present modes of conducting elections to take into consideration the various methods of taking votes by ballot which are at present in use in portions of the British empire and in other countries, together with any modifications thereof which may be suggested, and to report upon the most efficient and convenient system of balloting." The motion was ultimately withdrawn on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. ALDERMAN LAWRENCE next brought under notice the inequality of the taxes on locomotion, and urged the necessity of revising, reducing, and equalizing the duties now levied on stage coaches, omnibuses, and vehicles carrying passengers at a single fare; on horses and carriages let out by jobmasters; and on hackney coaches plying for hire in the metropolis and large towns.

The motion was supported by Mr. McLaren, Mr. Charley, and Mr. Alderman Lusk; while Mr. Murphy put in a claim for relief on behalf of the Irish carmen.

Mr. GOSCHEN obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend (not repeal) the Metropolitan Poor Act of 1867.

Mr. CHARLEY brought under notice the case of the women and children employed in printworks, with a view to amend the law which regulates their hours of toil; and moved "That in the opinion of this House, the hours of toil of the women and children employed in printworks ought to be assimilated to the hours of toil of the women and children employed in factories."

Mr. WHEELHOUSE seconded the motion, and in the course of the discussion which ensued a pretty general expression was elicited that some legislation was necessary in the direction suggested.

Mr. SECRETARY BRUCE observed that both with respect to the subject of education and of the limitation of the hours of labour in printworks it would be necessary to introduce some change in the law; and he believed this might be done without injury to the manufacturers, and at the same time with great benefit to the employed. As soon as the report of the Factory Commissioners on the subject had been received the Government would take the matter into their consideration, and lose no time in asking the House to legislate upon it.

With this assurance Mr. Charley expressed himself satisfied and withdrew his motion.

### REVIEWS.

*Boston's Dictionary of Biography.* Part 2 (Ward and Lock). This is the second monthly instalment of the re-issue of a work that has already rendered good service to thousands. In the present edition the errors of the former have been carefully corrected, and the information has been brought down to the present year. Thus, for instance, we find in the part before us, which is concerned with the "B's" only, the name of Sir Samuel Baker, the African traveller, and others of even later fame if less note.

*Boston's Boy's Own Magazine* (Ward and Lock) is kept well up to the mark in every respect.

*Boston's Great Book of Poetry.* No. 5 (Ward and Lock). This, when completed, will be a really valuable work, both for family reading and reference; for though the biographical notices are for the most part mere paste and scissors work, and of a rather clumsy kind too, yet the selections from the poets appear on the whole to be exceedingly well made, that is, so far as we are able to judge from the monthly part now before us.

From Messrs. Ward and Lock we have also received the March parts of the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* and *The Young Englishwoman*. Both cater well for the classes for which they are respectively designed.

*Bible Animals*, by the Rev. J. G. Wood. Part 15 (Longmans).

The versatile compiler of this useful work has undoubtedly the somewhat rare gift of being able to hit the popular taste and bring down to the reach of ordinary readers the great facts that the advances of modern science are continually disclosing, and hence his books are adapted for the very large class who have neither the time nor inclination to peruse the dry-as-dust if valuable scientific treatises that are from time to time published for the delectation of scholars. The current part of "Bible Animals" is principally taken up with a very readable and instructive account of the ostrich.

*The Ladies' Practical Book on Point Lace*, by Mrs. E. A. Bedford (Bedford and Co., 168, Regent-street, W.). This is a shilling handbook of instruction for that delightful ladies' work, point lace, and contains eight full-size designs with directions for working all the point lace stitches. Now and then the fair writer is bold enough to evince a supreme disregard for the Queen's English, but in all other respects this is really an excellent practical book of instruction for ladies.

MR. T. W. ROBERTSON has just completed a five-act comedy for the Gaiety Theatre, entitled "Dreams." It is in active preparation, and will be produced at Easter. Messrs. O'Connor, Hart, Craven, and the Grieves are engaged on the scenery.



## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The special correspondent of the *Times* sends by "dromedary express" an interesting account of the travels of the Prince and Princess of Wales in Egypt. On February 18th the royal tourists went to the ruins at Assaseef, Koorneh, Medinet Abu, Deyr-el-Meheened, and the incomparable Memnonium, returning by the two colossi and the vocal Memnon. It was a long and delightful day, but the crowning glory of the royal visit was yet to come. After dinner the Prince and Princess and all the travelling party set out for the ruins of the Temple of Karnak on donkeys and horses, attended by footmen with lanterns and torches. There was a moon but a few days old, but capable still of casting a strong shadow and marking the outlines of the mounds of the deserted towns which lie outside the ruins of the temple.

animal, their secret histories were revealed as if the sun had burst out of the wall of hewn rock. What a mass of pale faces there, shimmering ghostlike, screening their eyes from the dazzling wonder! What a hum of voices, swelling at last into a chorus of admiration. From column to column, casting the blackest of shadows on the confused order of their advance as the prince and princess slowly made their way up the colonnade, the brilliant wire threw out its rays like fixed lightning, and when they reached the end of the great hall blue lights burned on the projecting walls, and from broken pillars and heaped up ruins the Egyptian soldiers held, motionless as statues, blazing torches, and extorted words of approbation from the critical Jack Tars who drilled them. Then flew rockets on high, crossing over the obelisks in their flight, and throwing down showers of many coloured stars on the broken towers and walls, exciting fresh murmurs of delight, while Colonel Stanton and Sir S. Baker and other aspiring

white donkey amid a crowd of syces with lanterns, attended by Lord Carington, Lord A. Gower, Colonel Teesdale, and Major Alison on foot, at a pace which began to tell at the last half-mile, she was so charmed with the novelty of the situation that, returning first to the river, she went back again to pick up the part of the cortège in which the Prince was coming at his leisure.

On the 20th the Royal party embarked on the Nilo, and the following day had arrived at the first cataract.

The following are the latest telegrams received, and they will give additional interest to the graphic illustration which we print on this page.

ALEXANDRIA, March 12.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales reached Assouan on the 8th inst., and was to leave for Cairo on the following day, where he is expected to arrive on Monday next.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN THE EAST—ARAB CHIEFS.

The more enterprising spirits dashed on ahead and woke up the night owls with imitations for the most part rather meritorious, of the native war-cries. At last the dim outlines of the great ruin commended silence. The procession, seen from afar over the plain, seemed like a street full of lights taking a walk by itself, lamps and all. They turned down the avenue of sphinxes, and then the lantern and torch-bearers were ordered to keep outside the ruin, and the party, dismounting, entered the solemn pile, and were left to the light of the pale moon and of the watchful stars which had looked down on the sacred priest-kings who built it—the Pharaohs of thirty centuries ago. Suddenly there came on them a blinding gleam of intense whiteness from a recess in the temple. It grew in splendour and in power. In a moment more the towering columns of the portico, the plinths and obelisks, and grandiose blocks of carved stone, with all their strange language in bird and beast, their emblems human and

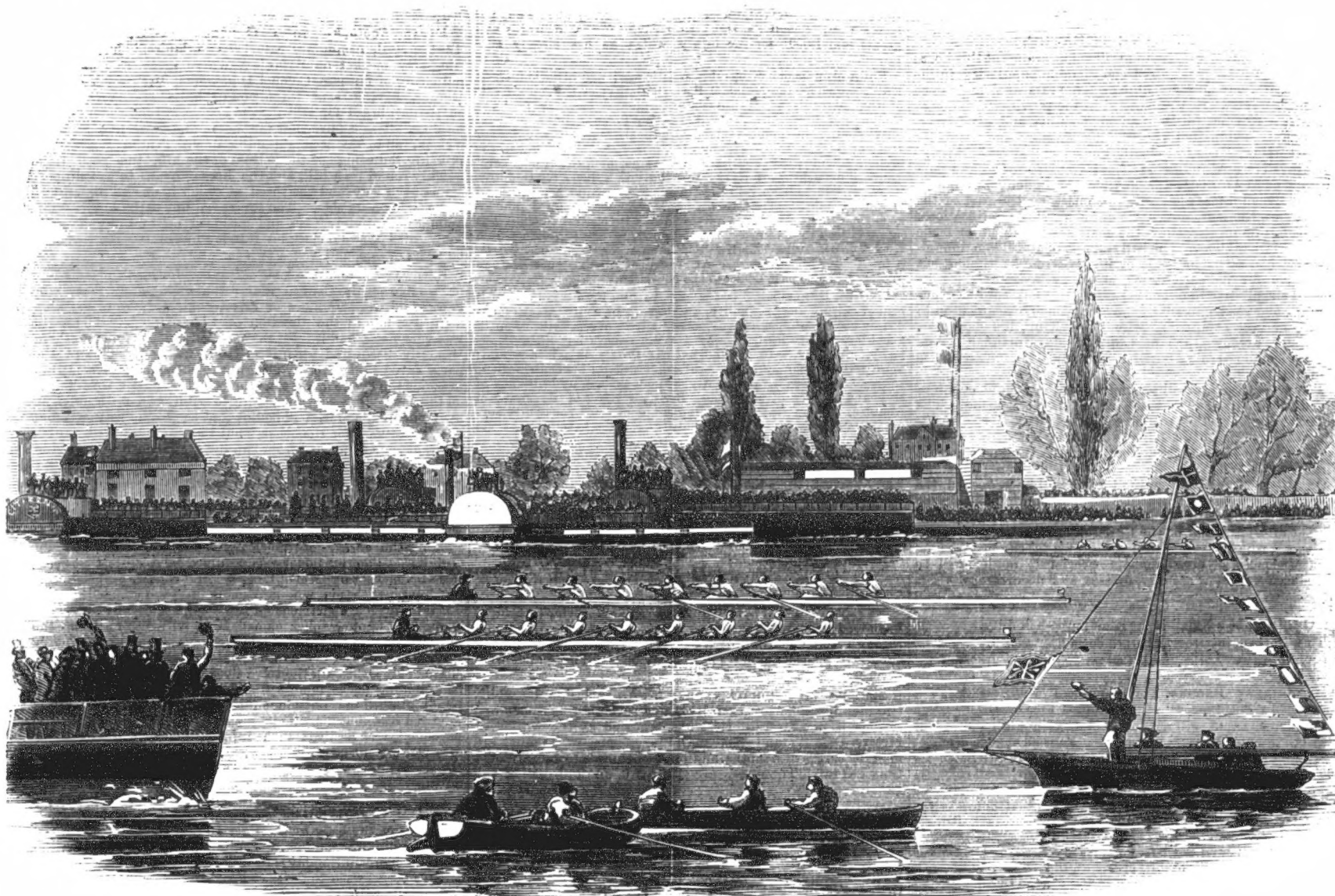
persons were shown to us perched upon various "coigns of vantage," magnesium wire in hand. Then for a time the temple was left to darkness, and once more, when the party had turned into another hall, the illumination was renewed. No idea can be formed of the effect of all this through reading or writing many words, and the prince and princess, who must be well accustomed to all the devices of art in producing scenic splendour, expressed as much pleasure as the other spectators. There was need of repose after all this excitement, and seats were placed and carpets spread in one of the great halls, and the moon was left to assert its mild supremacy. The Prince and Princess returned as they came with their suite, only that Mrs. Grey mounted a ship of the desert and enjoyed the pleasure of a ride on a dromedary; and when the Prince arrived at Luxor he was greeted with ringing cheers, as if to testify the general satisfaction at the spectacle just witnessed. As for the Princess of Wales, who came full canter on her

March 13.—The Prince of Wales left Kenah, in Upper Egypt, yesterday morning. All well.

ALEXANDRIA, March 15.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left Roda, near Siout, to-day, and is expected to arrive at Cairo on Wednesday. His Highness the Viceroy took his departure yesterday for Ismailia.

MR. JUSTICE KEOGH, in sentencing prisoners convicted of rioting at the Limerick election, said that it was perfectly useless to talk of freedom of election if mobs were to be allowed to go abroad, as in that city, carrying sticks, life-preservers, pieces of rope, and handkerchiefs with stones in them. If mobmen were to be allowed to go out into the streets and flourish weapons over the heads of every elector who was opposed to them, it would be far better that Limerick should have no representative at all. Judge Keogh sentenced the prisoners to six months' confinement each, with hard labour.





THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.—(SEE PAGE 1035.)

## A BATTLE WITH DESTINY. BOOK THE SECOND.

### CHAPTER XVIII.

SUNSHINE.

It was everywhere. In and over the great old smoky city of London, throwing a rich glow over all objects, insinuating itself into the poorest house or the highest garret. It was shining gloriously over the country, and made nature adorable, it was glowing in the hearts of our friends of Merton House, mingling with love and happiness, and making the whole a delightful intensity that made the world an Eden to the happy ones in Merton House.

Sir Charles Merton's health was better. Yes, and peace was his best doctor, and the proud old warrior was himself once more.

He sat in the splendid drawing-room of the grand old house, Chandos and Annabel were there too, they sat side by side and by the flush on her cheek it was easy to guess what had passed—arrangements for the future.

Mrs. Monnoter and Mrs. Crowbert were there. Captain Crowbert had gone for a trip on the continent. It was merely a matter of delicacy on his part, thinking that after what had passed between him and Annabel, he should be out of the way until the affair was forgotten, and Chandos took possession of the peerless Annabel Clyde.

Mrs. Derby, with her son, had left the country to hide her own shame from the world. Poor woman, sin had brought its own punishment upon her, after sacrificing all for Saville's sake she had been cruelly deceived, disgraced, and made a shameless outcast.

Her reason was almost unseated, and Godfrey with all his weakness was fond of his mother, drew from her a confession of what had passed, and then persuaded her to leave the country with him.

"We shall be happy away now," he said. "Away where no one will know aught of us. If we have done wrong, God has punished us, and let us live if only to atone for the past."

It was not true repentance that made him speak like this, but inherent cowardice; the terrible retribution that had fallen upon them cowed him, and he shuddered in fear lest a more terrible vengeance should follow.

Mrs. Derby, with head bowed in silent sorrow, acquiesced. She was willing to place herself in the care of her son—she cared not where she went now. Death would have been welcome, doubly welcome; for it showed the only refuge from such sorrow, shame and remorse as hers.

So the bulk of their property was converted into money, and the house at Uckworth Godfrey Derby bequeathed to his cousin Chandos by letter asking his acceptance of the gift and forgiveness at the same time.

Chandos would have written back, his nature was too noble to allow him to refuse forgiveness. But Godfrey and his mother had gone—no one knew whither—and time alone revealed their dreary desolate past.

Benson, who had been sent to the South of France for the

benefit of his health, was back now. He was terribly shaken and shattered, but he was well in other respects, and proud to be made the head of the General's out-door servants.

Tom Tatters was at Merton house. As yet he had been allowed to do just as he liked, and that was to follow Captain Chandos about wherever he went, or delight the servants with his original music, and so humorous a favourite throughout the house.

On the day in question, when all was sunshine and happiness, the General's true and tried servants were called in.

"Do not let us forget them in our own happiness," said Chandos, kissing Annabel tenderly on the brow. The General had just settled the day they were to be married, and put Miss Clyde in full possession of his own large properties, and so the joy that they felt they intended to diffuse amongst those who had been faithful to them.

Benson, Rupert, Tom Tatters, and some of the oldest domestics, were present.

Chandos addressed them:—

"I am very happy to see so many old faces here again. Let the past be forgotten amongst you, and be happy with each other in this house, whose standard shall henceforth be PEACE. You could want no greater pleasure than to serve again your honoured master, Sir Charles."

A loud, clamour of assent followed. Faithful and true, the old servants were proud of their master, and asked nothing better than to be with him.

"And now, good people, do your best to prepare a feast by next Tuesday. Invite anybody, everybody, and let the *fete* be worthy of the occasion, for on that day Captain Chandos will be married to this angel, Miss Clyde."

It was Sir Charles who spoke. A ringing cheer followed his words, and the servants retired; Rupert was going to follow them.

"Come here, sir, hang you," blurted the General. "Who the devil told you to go, and you too, sir, both of you."

That was addressed to Tatters and Benson—the worthies stood mutely before Sir Charles who was to look dreadfully furious and failed most lamentably.

"Now, sir," this to Benson, "you know your new duty henceforth, you are master of all the outdoor servants on the estates and keeper of my house. That cottage with four acres of ground I have had made out to you. Confound you, sir, and no one on earth can take it from you, not even me. Are you satisfied, sir, eh? here are the deeds, sir, hang you, and don't you ever try and get your back broken again by riding over Death's Peak. Then go along, sir, I won't hear you."

Poor Benson took the paper which was thrust into his hand and which made him possessor of the beautiful little six-roomed house with its beautiful grounds on the General's estate. He was overcome with emotion and could scarcely speak.

"Sir Charles," he said huskily, "I don't deserve so much; and though I feel very grateful, I would rather be allowed to be your servant on the field, to be with you when out."

"Well, sir, hang you; who said you should not? Who do you suppose is more fit to accompany me in all my expeditions than the man who could ride over Death's Peak without getting killed? There, go along, sir, hang you, et out; or,

or, I shall be giving you another cottage or something, hang you!" and Benson went.

Rupert came next, he was told he could go as Sir Charles had settled upon him an ample annuity, but Rupert didn't want to go, he said.

"Don't want to go, sir? and what use are you here, eh?"

"None, Sir Charles; but I want to stay with you. I'll do my best, I will, and always shave you, Sir Charles, without cutting your chin. I—I—"

"Of course you want to stay, as though ten years of you isn't enough."

"No, Sir Charles, not for me."

"Then get out there, keep your annuity, and save it; and stay, here's another ten if you like, confound you."

"Yes, Sir Charles."

"Ah, ah! Rupert, hang you! If ever I catch you carrying my slipper about the house I'll—I'll have another valet in an hour."

Rupert coloured and went away—at least, outside the door.

"And now," said Chandos, "Tom, friend, I must speak with you." He took Tom Tatters' honest hand in his own, and looked into the poor fellow's eyes with a world of kindness in his glow. "Tom, what would you like?"

"Nothing, Captaining—nothing but to stay here—to stay with you, Captaining, to allers be with you. Oh! Captaining, don't—don't, please, send me away from you, or I'll go wrong—'cos I can't be away from you. Let me stay. Let me be your servant, to do anything for you. And—and I'll learn more on the whistle. I may play that, mayn't I?" One of his wistful looks accompanied this, and Chandos took his hand again.

"Silly fellow! I could make you something better than my servant, and have you educated."

"Ah! Captaining, I'll live 'ere, I will, Captaining. Captaining, don't turn me away!"

Chandos looked appealingly towards Annabel, who answered with a sweet smile.

"I confess, Charles, now I am getting so used to the whistle that I should quite miss it were he to go. Come, let him stay on the condition that he never neglects his music."

"Of course—hang him!—here's another going to fill up house, and blow that squalling thing all day," growled the General, who tried to pretend that he wasn't mightily pleased with Tom's performance on the tin instrument.

"Then, Tom, you shall stay, but not to be a servant—the man who gave me my life must not be my slave. However, you stay, lad, we will talk matters over by-and-by. And now, uncle, we have done all things."

"Except," said the old fellow, "having named where you will spend the honeymoon."

Chandos went to Annabel's side and drew her to his breast, his face was aglow with love's young light.

"Where," he said slowly, "where, Uncle, after our long separation, should we spend our honeymoon but—HOME?"

And as the words slowly left his lips a gentle refrain came from the tin instrument of Tom Tatters—music that struck strangely on their ears at that moment, for the poor outcast was playing with splendid tact—"NO PLACE LIKE HOME."

THE END.



## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

## DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Mr. T. C. KING, who made his first appearance at this house on Monday evening, acquired considerable popularity in the East-end of London some nine or ten years ago, and since then has achieved great reputation in the provinces. Though not quite a Roscius, he is an actor of ability and experience, intelligently sympathetic with his author, and perfectly familiar with what is technically known as "stage business." An expressive face and an excellent voice, so round and pure in tone as to be distinctly audible throughout the house, without the slightest appearance of effort on the part of the speaker, are the most noticeable of his physical qualifications. His rendering of *Rochelle*, the character in which he made his *débüt* last night was spirited and sensible—seldom, indeed, distinguished by poetic fancy or highly-wrought passion, but impressive for its earnestness, and very acceptable for its general air of ease and smoothness. He was cordially applauded, and seems likely to prove a valuable acquisition to the Drury-lane company. Miss Bessie King, his daughter, won much favour in the part of Julie de Mortimar, while Mr. Ryder appeared as Baradas, and Mr. H. Sinclair as De Mauprat.

The present season will terminate this (Saturday) evening, with the benefit of the lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton. The tragedy of "Macbeth" will be performed, with Mr. Charles Dillon as the Thane, Mr. King as Macduff, Mrs. Howard Paul as both Lady Macbeth and Hecate, and Miss Poole as the First Singing Witch.

On Easter Monday, when the theatre will be reopened, the new season will be inaugurated with a romantic melo-drama by Mr. Bayle Bernard, entitled "The Man of Two Lives," and the afterpiece will be the Christmas pantomime of "Puss in Boots," which, having been withdrawn in the midst of its success because of arrangements previously made, will be reproduced with new scenery, dresses, and decorations.

"Oh, Don't be a Nun," is the latest music-hall ditty.

The Durham theatre was burned down last week.

In the Iowa Agricultural College two of the students are women.

Mr. Shirley Brooks has commenced a new work in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, called "Tales from the Old Dramatists."

MDLLE. NILSSON will not appear in London until the end of May or beginning of June, owing to her Parisian engagements.

MDLLE. KELLOG has been engaged by M. Max Strakosch for 100 concerts, at 250 gold dollars each. They will in all comprise a period of seven months.

Mdlle. Carlotta Patti projects a German tour extending as far as Turkey. She will be accompanied by MM. Sursute, Ritter, and Marchetti.

Prince Poniatowski has left Paris for Marseilles, to be present at the rehearsal of one of his operas, entitled "L'Aventurier," brought out about three years back in Paris at the Lyrique.

HER Majesty has signified her accession to the list of royal and noble authors by becoming patroness of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, and testified her sympathy with the objects of the institution by a substantial donation to its funds.

MR. T. BUCHANAN READ, the poet and artist, whose studio is in Rome, is painting, besides a portrait of Mr. Longfellow, one of the ex-Queen of Naples, and another of General Sheridan on his famous black charger.

The death is announced of M. Mirecourt, the well-known actor of the Theatre Francaise. A very short time has elapsed since he was on the stage, as he played his usual part in the "Misanthrope," on the anniversary of Moliere's birthday. His disease was a general wasting away of the system.

M. Jules Bazin, formerly an actor at the Varietes, but who had afterwards withdrawn from the stage to devote himself to painting, was struck with apoplexy the other day whilst working at a picture intended for the next exhibition, and died almost instantaneously.

MR. LIONEL BROUGH's benefit attracted a large audience to the Queen Theatre on Monday evening. The performances consisted of the New play of "Not Guilty," followed by the comedy of "She Sings to Conquer," in which Mr. Lionel Brough appeared as Tony Lumpkin.

The Pattinania appears to be the prevailing epidemic in St Petersburg. Police society suffered somewhat from its ravages here (says the musical critic to Galignani); but when we hear of £24 being paid for a stall, and Heaven knows how many roubles for a box, we arrive at the conclusion that the Muscovites and their money are soon parted.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, a New York paper states, has declined the liberal proposition of a publishing house in that city to write a life of Christ, saying, "It is due, however, to you to say that such a work is beyond my ability; I have also no time at my command; thirdly, it would not be to my taste. The best and only life of Christ worth a cent is the New Testament."

A LETTER from Macon says that the funeral of Lamartine was devoid of all pomp, and no oration was delivered over his grave, as the poet had willed it. A few friends, mostly literary, stood round the family tomb and sighed their last adieu, a far more acceptable tribute than a State pageant.

Miss Kellog has discovered a musical prodigy in Chicago. It seems that a young woman of that region had followed her from town to town endeavouring to obtain an interview. Finally Miss K. like a good girl as she is, granted an interview, and to her surprise, found the lady had a very wonderful voice and was otherwise gifted. So Miss K. has consented to help Miss Abbott along in her work.

THE close of a rather more than prosperous season at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden has been signified by a presentation of a very interesting nature to Mr. A. Harris, the highly-esteemed stage manager. The testimonial consisted of a magnificent centre piece in silver, in which a central stem, beautifully modelled and chased, supports a richly-engraved and cut-glass fruit-dish, and above this a vase of flowers.

MR. COSTA has had the honour conferred upon him of the Royal Order of "Frederick" (Der Koniglich Wurtembergische Fredericks Orden) by the King of Wurtemberg, who is an accomplished amateur, as a mark of the admiration entertained by his Majesty of the oratorio of "Eli," performed under Mr. Costa's direction last November in Stuttgart, and which work will be repeated on Palm Sunday, conducted by Herr Abert, the director of the Royal Opera. Mr. Costa's second oratorio, "Naaman," will be produced in the autumn at Stuttgart.

The civil tribunal of the Seine has just given judgment in a suit brought by M. Letellier, of Brussels against Mme. Carvalho, the singer. The plaintiff, who is the manager of the principal theatre at Brussels, had engaged the defendant, but she suddenly declined, alleging that as an epidemic disease was raging in the Belgian capital her life would be endangered. The court has now

declared the plea to be insufficient, and decided that she must go there within a fortnight, under penalty of paying 600*fr.* a day; it reserves M. Letellier's right to recover further damages and grants him 1,000*fr.* for the injury which he has already sustained.

FOUR pictures of considerable artistic merit and historic interest were secured for the National Portrait Gallery at the recent sale of the Marquis of Hastings's collection. They are: "The Countess of Shrewsbury," painted by Sir Peter Lely, a graceful bust picture in painted stonework oval frame; "The Second Duke of Buckingham," also by Sir Peter Lely. This duke, the profligate and witty courtier, and author of "The Rehearsal," killed the husband of Lady Shrewsbury in a duel; the Countess herself is said to have held the Duke's horse whilst her husband was being slain. "Dean Swift," by Jarvis, well painted and in good condition. He wears a blue gown with clerical bands. The figure is seen to the knees. Well known by the engraving from it by Vertue. "Earl Cornwallis," a bust portrait in scarlet coat, painted by Gainsborough.—An excellent marble bust of John Wesley has also been added to the collection.

HECTOR BERLIOZ died last week. In him France loses a musician of culture and originality, a writer whose ability was diversified by eccentricity, a man of general talent, of some wit, of much geniality. In his life he enjoyed many friends but little popularity. As a writer in the *Journal des Debats* he gained repute: more perhaps than by his musical compositions: his contributions were characterised by profundity without tedium, by brilliancy of style and felicity of allusion. Berlioz's life had its share of troubles. There was the abiding sting of being constantly surpassed in fortune by men admittedly inferior to himself; and there were family sorrows in addition. His wife—an English actress named Miss Smithson—became deranged soon after his marriage; and his only son, a commander in the French navy, recently died. The last loss broke the father's spirits, and from time his health declined. The last opera of Berlioz was "Les Troyens," which was produced at the Lyrique, and had but an ephemeral run.

## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

EXPLOSION AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—A serious accident happened last week at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich through the explosion of a charged shell, which had been carelessly placed among some spent ones. Three men were severely burnt.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION OF NAPHTHA.—An explosion, by which two men instantly lost their lives, and several others sustained serious if not fatal injuries, has occurred at the works of Messrs. Demuth and Co., at Oldbury. Messrs. Demuth are manufacturers of naphtha and other chemicals to be extracted from gas tar. The works are situated upon the banks of the canal.

DARING ROBBERY.—On a recent evening, about six o'clock, a daring robbery was effected at the Great Western Railway Station at Warwick. While the train was leaving for Birmingham there was great confusion on the platform by people returning from the Warwick races; and it appeared that while the station-master and the clerk were engaged on the platform in detaching the train, the cash-box, containing about £150 in gold, was stolen from the booking-office.

A passenger train on the Brighton Railway has been run into close to Victoria Station by an engine which was being shunted. A horse-box, in which were two race-horses, was smashed, but the horses were not much hurt. A passenger, Mr. Frank May, and the guard of the train, Farley, were, however, so badly injured that they had to be taken to St. George's Hospital. By whose fault the accident was brought about nobody seems to know.

THE secretary of a burial society at Lancaster has absconded, after having defrauded the members of a large amount by returning persons as dead who were still alive, and thus obtaining the funeral donation paid on the death of a member. The society, which met at a public-house, with the landlady as treasurer, had 4,000 or 5,000 members, and during the last fifteen months the defaulting secretary has, so far as is at present known, received £137 by his fraudulent representations.

JAMES DAVAL, the driver of the Pickford's van which ran into an omnibus in the Gray's Inn-road on Christmas Eve, and seriously injured two of the passengers, Messrs. Heintz and Street, was brought up on remand at the Clerkenwell police Court on Saturday on a charge of furious driving. The solicitors for the injured gentleman stated it was their intention to take proceedings in one of the superior courts, and Mr. Barker fined the defendant 20*s.*, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

THE *Eastern Morning News* reports a violent attack on a police officer by two prisoners in Yorkshire. On the Thursday morning superintendent Joseph Young was conveying two men in a dogcart handcuffed together, to the lockup at Driffield. When near to Kirkburn the prisoners seized Mr. Young by the throat and nearly strangled him, the blood flowing from his nose. They then jumped out of the vehicle, and ran off in the direction of Sledmere, followed by the superintendent, revolver in hand. He was, however, soon distanced, and after firing two or three chambers as a parting salute was obliged to give up the chase. The report does not explain how the men got their handcuffs off.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A POLICEMAN.—One morning this week, as Police-constable Pearce, 96 F. was on duty in Charles-street, Drury-lane, he observed four well-known thieves, and desired them to go indoors or move on; this they refused to do, when they knocked the officer down and kicked him about the head. He pulled out his truncheon to defend himself, but they took it from him and beat him over the head till he was insensible. He was found lying in a pool of blood. He was conveyed to Mr. Harvey's, the divisional surgeon, who found most extensive injuries. The ruffians made their escape, but are well known to the police.

COMMITTAL FOR SELLING FENIAN PICTURES.—A Mr. M. J. Kelly, a stationer and publisher, having a shop in Tithe Barn-street, Liverpool, has been charged (under the direction of the Treasury solicitor), before the Liverpool magistrates, with exposing for sale in his window a coloured engraving, published in New York, representing a Fenian trampling upon the British and waving the Fenian flag. Beneath the picture were printed some seditious lines. The magistrates denounced the conduct of Kelly as wicked and idiotic, particularly after the mercy which had been shown by the Government to Fenian prisoners. For the defence it was urged that Kelly was not aware he was doing wrong. The

magistrates, however, committed him for trial, but accepted bail.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A GENTLEMAN.—Mr. Jackson, of Tanton Hall, commonly called "The Squire," had been to Stokesley market on Saturday, where there was an extra gathering of farmers, Colonel Dancombe, M.P. for the North Riding, having sent three young bulls of the celebrated short-horn breed for sale, for the benefit of the farmers in this locality. The squire left for home between five and six o'clock, and was seen galloping down Tanton Bank. In crossing the bridge at the bottom of the hill, the road turns quickly round up a hill, and the horse, owing to the slippery state of the way and the speed at which it was going, slipped and rolled on its side. The squire fell under the horse. The animal immediately rose and galloped off to the hall. The squire died at two o'clock on Sunday morning. He was only 30 years of age, and leaves two sons by his first wife.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident took place a day or two ago on the Central Wales Railway. Four men, who it was said were all more or less intoxicated, were walking along the line in the direction of Llandrindod. The night was very dark, and a train that was advancing towards them was only discovered when it was close at hand. Two of the party saved their lives by clinging to the side of the cutting in which they were at the time, but the two others were killed on the spot. The survivors were so frightened on stumbling upon one of the mutilated bodies that they ran away without waiting to look for the other, but the engine-driver, fancying that something had been run over, examined the engine at the next station, and finding it splashed with blood, an immediate search was made, and the remains of the unfortunate men were discovered.

TERRIBLE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A fire, accompanied with loss of life, has just occurred at Strasburg, at the house forming the corner of the Rues des Hallebardes and du Sanglier. The first floor was occupied by a Protestant reading saloon, kept by Mme. Lange. M. Lirant, proprietor of the house, with his wife and sister-in-law, managed to get down from their apartment on the second storey by means of a rope; a photographer named Kolb with his family on the fourth floor also escaped by a ladder placed from his window to that at the back of a house forming the opposite side of the angle. M. Döbes, on the third floor, succeeded in passing to an adjoining house along a slight projection in the wall, and by clinging to the outside shutters; his mother and sister followed him, but his wife in making the attempt fell on the pavement, and received such injuries that she died shortly afterwards; his brother in law, M. Graffenauer, jumped into the street and was also killed. The house was entirely burnt down.

SHOCKING INHUMANITY.—An inquest was held at the Fox, Perbriant, near Guildford, on Tuesday, before Mr. G. Hall, Coroner, on the body of the Rev. John Tye Wells, a retired clergyman of the Church of England, who was discovered at an early hour on Sunday morning lying on the High-road, having been frozen to death. From the evidence it appeared that the unfortunate gentleman had been for some time past labouring under certain delusions, which necessitated the engagement of a keeper to look after him. On Saturday night the keeper left the room for a few minutes, and in his absence the deceased left the house. He was seen by a man about half an hour afterwards walking through a road-side pond. The deceased was unknown to the man, and as he was drenched to the skin and without a hat the man simply recommended him to go home. The night was dark, and the snow fell heavily. The deceased appears to have wandered about till nearly eleven o'clock, when he knocked at the door of a cottage tenanted by a labourer named Gunner, who had retired to rest. He, however, heard the knock, and asked who was there. The deceased asked to be let in for the love of God, stated that he was a clergyman, and had lost his way. Gunner did not get up, but told the deceased "to be off." He continued knocking for half an hour; but although he repeatedly said that he should die, Gunner made no effort to ascertain anything of the unfortunate man. The knocking at last ceased, and Gunner went to sleep. On going out at his door in the morning, at seven o'clock, he found the deceased lying in front of it, covered with snow, and stiff and cold. The medical evidence showed that the deceased had died from exposure, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

SERIOUS FIRE NEAR THE STRAND.—About three o'clock on Monday morning it was discovered that a fire had broken out in the extensive building formerly known as the Adelaide Gallery, situate in Adelaide-street, Strand, but now used by Messrs. Gatti as a restaurant. The person who discovered the fire went to the Chandos-street station close adjacent, when Engineer Giraud immediately attended, and at once found that the large gallery, with the exception of the front bar, was burning with great fury. It at once became apparent that unless the flames could be quickly subdued a fearful conflagration would be the consequence. Mr. Giraud at once had a powerful land steam-engine and several manual power ones from the station and set them at work, but the flames continued to spread. Mr. Bridges, the head foreman of the brigade, followed with several other engines; and also Mr. Swanton, the chief officer of the London Salvage Corps, with a strong muster of men. The New River and also the Grand Junction Companies' mains afforded plenty of water to feed the whole of the engines present, but in spite of all that could be done the fire continued its ravages, and it was at one time apprehended that the adjoining houses would have shared in the general wreck. The firemen, however, mounted the walls, and by distributing the water down both sides of the hall there were only two houses damaged, and those only slightly. The main body of flame, however, continued to rage for two or three hours, but eventually, owing to the perseverance of the firemen, the flames were so far subdued as to allay all fears of any further extension of mischief. The amount of property destroyed must, at a moderate calculation, reach to several thousand pounds.

GALLANT RESCUE OF A WOMAN AND TWO CHILDREN.—At the Stafford Assizes on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Hannen, a young married woman of Tunstall, named Fanny Mills, whose husband is a collier, was arraigned with a child in her arms, and charged with having attempted to murder it. The facts were that on Sunday afternoon, the 30th of August last, prisoner went to a neighbour of whom she asked a drink of beer, which she got and drank, saying "that it would be the last that she should have given to her." Carrying the child in her arms and leading another by the hand she went to a large pool of deep water where two boys were at play. On the margin she sat and sewed, and then sent one of the boys



back to her neighbour with a parcel containing some children's clothing. Presently mother and children were seen struggling together in the water. An alarm was raised, and a young collier, a well-built fellow named Clay, ran to the water and leaping in swam to mother and child, caught hold of each and attempted to bring them together to shore, but they all three sank, and he had to leave the mother while he saved the baby. Whilst returning and swimming for the mother he saw, for the first time, the second and elder child coming up to the surface. This child, too, he took to shore, and the third time plunged in. The woman he now got out, but with great difficulty, for he was extremely exhausted and the mother and children were so nearly lifeless that they were discoloured, and the woman remained 10 days in the care of a surgeon. The judge highly complimented Clay for his bravery, and said he would take care that something was done by way of recognition. The jury acquitted the prisoner, thinking that she was in a state of great mental depression at the time she made the attempt to drown herself and children, and that she was in consequence irresponsible for the deed. The woman had suffered much ill-treatment at the hands of her husband, who was given to drink.

**AN EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.**—The Leeds and Manchester papers of Tuesday morning were filled with accounts of an earthquake which occurred in the north of England on Monday. The *Manchester Examiner* says:—"A very distinct shock of earthquake was felt yesterday evening, of which we have received the several accounts printed below. The time of the occurrence was a few minutes after six o'clock, and up to the time we write the accounts received concur in representing the East Lancashire district as that in which the violation was the sharpest. In Manchester the shock was very slightly experienced, but the confirmation of different and perfectly independent witnesses in the city leaves no doubt that their sensation of a very peculiar and unusual shaking of the ground occurred in point of time with the more violent trembling reported from other towns. A sudden tremor of the walls of a room, unaccompanied by any noise, but so marked as to prompt a gentleman to exclaim, 'That must be an earthquake,' was perceptible in the office of this journal at a few minutes after six o'clock. The sensation was little more than momentary, and was forgotten until the reports from other places confirmed the first impression. In several of the suburbs of Manchester there was a similar experience. At Pendleton the direction of the shock appeared to be from east to west. The floors and windows rattled slightly, and our informant there says 'there was a sound like a gust of wind.' This was at about ten minutes after six by the church clock. A correspondent residing in Cheetwood, Manchester, informs us that the shock was sensibly felt there. He compares it (using almost precisely the same words as the foregoing writers) to 'a sudden gust of wind,' violently shaking the house and threatening the walls and roof. The notion of an earthquake was immediately suggested to all in the house, and the time specified as rees with that in other places. It would appear, as far as can be generally indicated from the reports to hand, that the shock was the most sharply experienced on the more elevated points of the district affected."

### NOTES INTERESTING AND ODD.

**A ROMANCE ON BOARD SHIP.**—The Flying Foam lately arrived at Calcutta with drafts of troops for several of Her Majesty's regiments in the presidency. Some time during the passage out the master of the ship, as well as the military officers in charge of the troops, were rather astonished to learn that there were on board two stowaways, who till then had remained undetected. The stowaways in question turned out to be two good-looking young English girls—one aged sixteen the other seventeen—who had evidently been "stowed away," with, it is needless to say, their own consent, by some of the soldiers when the Flying Foam was about to leave. There was, however, nothing to be done under the circumstances but to see that the girls were properly cared for during the remainder of the voyage. On the arrival of the Flying Foam in Calcutta the stowaways were not detained, but appeared of their own accord to have followed the troops into barracks in Fort William. Their presence there was, to be sure, brought to the notice of the fort staff, but as the latter did not desire to turn them out on the streets of Calcutta, and as their conduct had been reported good, it was very properly resolved to allow things to take their own course for a little time, provided that course should not seem likely to be an evil one. The two young ladies have, consequently, we believe, berths in the verandah of the barracks, and it is suspected that before leaving England they were married to two of the soldiers told off for embarkation in the Flying Foam, and that they are now, though unavowedly, protected and cared for by these, their husbands, who, not having had permission to marry, are not in a hurry to proclaim themselves illegitimate beneficiaries.

**UNITED TWINS.**—Among the most remarkable twins united anteriorly, after the fashion of the Siamese twins, and who have survived after birth, were two girls—described by Dr. Berry—who lived to be seven years old. The drawing which he gives of them, and which is reproduced in a lecture by Sir James Y. Simpson, of the University of Edinburgh, this week, in the *British Medical Journal*, shows them to have been healthy, well-looking, and otherwise active. Food taken by the one nourished the other; but they were very different in character, and one sometimes woke while the other slept. Of twins who have lived united back to back, the best known instance is that of the two Hungarian sisters, Helen and Judith, who were thus fixed; they were born in 1701, and died at Presburg in 1723, aged twenty-three. Some disorders they had separately; others, as small-pox or measles, together. Judith, always feeble, sank under disease of the head and chest. Helen, who preserved her health well till the last, felt her own strength suddenly fail, though her speech remained entire, and after a brief death-struggle she died with her. Sir J. Simpson saw in 1856 two female children, Amelia and Christiana, then about five years of age, united exactly as Helen and Judith. They are said to be now living in the Southern States of America. They were born in Columbo county, South Carolina. Although united back to back, and completely fused, they were very different in dispositions and temperaments. When they quarrelled more bitterly than usual they backed at each other with their elbows and knocked with their sinicups. They ran and walked with facility, one backward and the other forward; and notwithstanding their partial community of body one was sometimes seen to eat while the other was overpowered with sleep.

### COURT AND SOCIETY.

THE Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove out on Wednesday morning last week, attended by the Hon. Caroline Cavendish. The Equerries in waiting were in attendance on horseback. Princess Louise also drove out, attended by the Hon. Flora MacDonald.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone and Lieutenant Pickard, arrived at the Palace from Greenwich-park. Princess Louise and Prince Arthur honoured the performance at the Prince of Wales's Theatre with their presence in the evening, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Sir John Cowell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone.

The Queen, attended by the Hon. Flora MacDonald, visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace on the Thursday morning. The Equerries in waiting were in attendance on horseback. Princess Beatrice went to the British Museum, attended by Mdlle. Bauer and Major-General F. Seymour, C.B.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen. Count Gleichen visited the Queen and remained to luncheon.

In the afternoon Her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, and attended by Lady Waterpark, drove to Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, and paid a visit to the Duchess of Argyll. The Equerries in waiting were in attendance on horseback.

Princess Louise and Prince Arthur were present in the evening at the concert of the Philharmonic Society, St. James's-hall. Lady Caroline Barrington, Sir John Cowell, Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone, and Lieutenant Pickard were in attendance. Princess Beatrice honoured the performance at the Haymarket Theatre with her presence, attended by the Hon. Caroline Cavendish and Major-General F. Seymour, C.B. His Serene Highness the Prince and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Teck, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, and the Marquis of Ailesbury dined with the Queen in the evening.

The Duchess of Roxburghe arrived at the Castle on the Friday, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal family.

On Sunday morning the Queen, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine Service in the private chapel. Professor Lightfoot, honorary chaplain to the Queen, preached the sermon.

The Queen walked and drove with Princess Louise on Monday morning. Her Majesty received during the day an address from the Corporation of the City of Dublin in favour of the establishment of religious equality in Ireland. The Queen having returned a gracious answer, the Lord Mayor, Councillor Ryan, the mover, and Alderman Bullin, the seconder of the address, were presented to Her Majesty by the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, and had the honour of kissing Her Majesty's hand. The deputation then retired, and shortly afterwards left the Castle for London.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by Lady Waterpark, drove out on Monday afternoon.

Tuesday being the anniversary of the death of the lamented Duchess of Kent, the Queen and the Royal Family visited the duchess's mausoleum at Frogmore, and afterwards visited Princess Christian. After the Queen's return to the Castle the mausoleum was, by Her Majesty's command, opened for the members of the household to visit it.

Lady Fanny Howard arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen.

The Duchess of Roxburghe succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Susan Cavendish left the Castle.

**DEATH OF THE DUKE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN AUGUSTENBURG.**—On Friday afternoon last week, at two o'clock, a telegram arrived at Frogmore House announcing the death of Christian Charles Frederick Augustus, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein Augustenburg, son of the Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein and of the daughter of Christian VII., King of Denmark (Princess Louisa Augusta of Denmark). The late duke was born July 19, 1798. He succeeded his father in the dukedom in June, 1814, he married in September, 1820, Louisa Augusta, Countess of Dainskolde. The late duke leaves two sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Frederick, the present duke, is married to Princess Ad. Hohenlohe, niece of the Queen of England; the second son, His Royal Highness Prince Christian, is married to her Royal Highness Princess Helena of England. The daughters are still unmarried. The late duke lost his wife last year. The duke was considered the handsomest man in the Courts of Germany, and was of a most kindly disposition. His death has been expected for several days, and his daughter, the Princess Henriette, who had been visiting their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore, left England on Sunday week in consequence of a telegram announcing the serious illness of the late duke.

### SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

#### OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

THE fit of the "blues" from which London has been suffering for the past fortnight is over, the great annual race between the rival universities is run, and once more the metropolis will assume its wonted humdrum business habits.

Monday was the last day of hard preliminary work by either crew, it being usual to rest the day before the race. The Cantabs began by rowing pair-oars in a heavy gig, steered by Mr. George Morrison, their trainer, who took them at dead low water to Craven Point and back to the boat-house. In the afternoon they accompanied the race between Addy and Sadler part of the distance, and then returning, took ship and paddled up as far as the bathing place at Barnes on the top of the flood. After resting to get a good ebb they had a smart spin home, commencing at 33 strokes, and getting to 38, well pulled through the water.

The Oxonians made their appearance at dead low water, and paddled up to the centre of the horse-shoe bight, opposite Craven, accompanied by Mr. R. W. Risley, on horseback. At the above point they started at 38 strokes per minute, rough at first, but in half a dozen they had reached 40, and moved the boat at a tremendous pace; this lasted for 300 yards, when they turned and paddled home at 36 strokes per minute. In the afternoon, after accompanying the sculler's

race between Addy and Sadler as far as Barnes, they embarked at five o'clock, and in the imperfect light rowed at racing pace to Chelsea a region not visited by university crews for years, and they were kept hard at work on the return, arriving at the boat-house at dusk. There was a vast assemblage on the tow-path, and betting was done at 7 to 4 on Oxford.

On Tuesday the Oxonians went out for a paddle up to the point. They were all well, and rowed capably, and with their wonted strength. After this they went to London. The Cantabs went out in pair-oared gigs in the morning for short rows, and in the afternoon the crew got into their boat, and, accompanied by their "coach," Mr. G. Morrison, went down to the aqueduct and turned. They then started on the flood at 38 strokes per minute, which was increased to 40 to near Hammersmith-bridge, where they eased. Their return to Putney against the tide was also smart. They rowed in good time and, as far as appearances went, were advantaged by the substitution of Mr. Still for Mr. Mellor at No. 7.

The following were the names and weights of the crews:—

OXFORD.	ST. LB.	CAMBRIDGE.	ST. LB.
S. H. Woodhouse, University	11 10	A. Rushton, Emmanuel	11 6
R. Lohourdu, St. John's	11 12	J. H. Bick-y, Jesus	11 14
T. S. Baker, Queen's	12 8	J. W. Duce, St. John's	11 12
F. Wilkin, Exeter	12 5	F. J. Young, Christ's	12 4
J. C. Tume, University	13 6	W. F. Macmillan, Downing	12 4
A. C. Yarrow, Arch. Lin. coll.	11 12	W. H. Anderson, Trinity	11 5
W. D. Bens, Balliol	11 6	J. Still, Caius	12 0
S. D. Dabshire	11 4	J. H. D. Goldie, St. John's	12 1
D. A. Nelson (cox), St. John's	7 12	H. B. Gordon (cox), Trinity	7 8

On Wednesday morning the appearance of the roads leading from London to Mortlake indicated that, in spite of the unfavourable weather, the race of the afternoon would be witnessed by as large a number of spectators as any of its predecessors. Early in the forenoon carriages of all descriptions were driving to the most eligible points of observation; and persons on foot were crowding to every spot whence a view of the Thames could be obtained. The erection of barriers on the tow-path, securing the safety of foot passengers, tended to make the crowds on the bank larger than ever. The new level of the pathway, raised lately by the Thames Conservancy above high-water mark along almost the whole stretch to Barnes-terrace, made the ground less moist than has been usual in spring tides. Every window and balcony was, as usual, at a premium. Barnes-terrace was of course, as crowded with carriages as the hill at Epsom; and the streets and alleys of Putney the scene of jostling and scrambling.

There were eleven steamboats and twelve tugs present; Mr. J. W. Chitty, of Exeter College, was the umpire; Mr. Edward Searle, starter; and John Phelps, the waterman, judge at Mortlake.

The Oxford crew won the toss, and chose the Middlesex station, and both crews were heartily cheered by all, including Prince Arthur, who was present, and Prince Hassan of Egypt.

#### THE RACE.

Oxford had the first grip of the water, rowing at 36 strokes to Cambridge's 37, but the latter in half a dozen pulls had assumed the lead, of which they were not dispossessed for the next two miles. Their stroke quickened them to 39 as they passed the Duke's Head, leading by a quarter of a length and at the Point they had increased it to one-third of a length. Here the Oxonians came up a little, but the steeper keeping too close in shore as they approached Dung Wharf, gave the Cantabs an advantage, and they again resumed a lead of nearly half a length. The Oxonians came at them again as they neared Rose Bank, where the Cantab steerer held a fine course, and as he steered over to get fairly through the centre arch of Hammersmith Bridge the Oxonians gave way, so that the old half a length was still to the credit of the Light Blue representatives. Here, however, "a change came o'er the spirit of the scene;" the Cambridge crew thus early began to break up, and gradually, although Goldie rowed with great determination, they were collared, till at Hammersmith Bridge a few feet was all they had to their credit. After this Mr. Goldie made almost superhuman efforts to turn the tide in his favour, but the Oxonians evidently held their own, and though at the bottom of Chiswick Eyot they were dead level, at the centre the Oxonians came clean away, and at the top led by a clear length. The race was over; Oxford got further away, and won by several lengths. Time, 20 min. 20 sec.

In the early part of the race a tug ran across the bows of a steamer, which upset the former, and some of her passengers were immersed. She righted, however, shortly, but not, it is to be feared, without loss of life.

#### SCULLERS' RACE FOR £200.

ON Monday afternoon Mark Addy, of Manchester, and William Sadler, of Putney, the former a landsman, and the latter a waterman, met to contend from Putney to Mortlake for £100 a-side, and although the stake was large the interest taken by the public was of a very ordinary character, and three steamboats which accompanied were scantily filled. Both are well known to aquatic men—Sadler as a sculler, and Addy as a sculler and oarsman; and although Nature has sadly deformed Addy, she has provided him with the essentials for rowing, and he bids fair to shine among stars of greater magnitude in the rowing world. They both weigh about 10st. 2lb. Sadler trained at Mrs. Woollett's, the Red Lion, Putney, and Addy at the Bells, Kelley's old house; and they were in the pink of condition. Addy had all along been the favourite, and yesterday the price was 7 to 4 and 2 to 1 on him. He won the toss for choice of stations, and chose the Middlesex side. Mr. Salter, the boat-builder of Wandsworth was umpire and starter, George Hammetton pilot for Sadler, and Harry Kelley for Addy. They started from boats moored 10 yards apart, and Addy at the signal dashed away with a tremendous lead, and at the end of half a mile was two lengths ahead. The pace had told severely on Sadler, who never afterwards stood a chance, although he rowed in the gamest manner possible. Addy won by six lengths, in 35 min.

**THE ANNUAL PRIZE TRIAL OF SPORTING DOGS.**—The public trial of setters and pointers on game in the field will take place on the 28th of April, and Sir Vincent Corbett, Bart., has given his partridge in moor at Acton Keynold, near Shrewsbury, for the dogs to be hunted over. Birds are very plentiful and will afford great facilities to test the merits of the dogs. There will be prizes for first and second season pointers and setters, and stakes for all-aged dogs, and a champion prize for winning dogs of previous years' trials. Lord Combermere will officiate as judge. The prizes are open to competition by dogs from any English county, and a large number of dogs from celebrated kennels are already entered.



## CAPE DIAMOND, ON THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

ENGLAND for the most part has this year experienced but little frost or snow. While our winter has been comparatively mild, in Canada the weather has been unusually severe. The snow has been of extraordinary depth and the rivers all frozen to a greater degree than has been known for some time. We give on this page a view of a scene on the St. Lawrence, at the foot of Cape Diamond and the citadel of Quebec, sleighing, skating, curling, hockey, and even cricket matches have been the order of the day there; and the people do their best, by active sports, to make enjoyment out of the severity of the weather.

## THE SIAMESE TWINS.

At a time when these really very remarkable phenomena are once more thrown upon London (and the walls are ghostly with their duplicate presentment in one neat fashionable waistcoat), a few words about the strange couple can scarcely be declared an impertinence. Nearly forty years since, and when they were very young, being in London, they afforded scope for a very quaint witticism the proprietorship of which was claimed by a lady, who said, "These Siamese form an admirable example to all brothers who quarrel, for there is uncessingly a strong attachment between them."

Now that they are old men with grey hair, it is interesting to hear what was said of them when they were mere children, when they were not of an age to comprehend the jealousies which wives may bring into a family—when their dual life was still as undivided mentally as physically.

It appears that at eight years of age the acquisitions of

soners to each other through a life which has carried them past fifty.

It should be understood, however, that no medical man has maintained that there is a perfect circulation of all the blood contained in both through the heart of each. The general opinion has, however, leaned in favour of the partial circulation. How far this decision has been based upon conviction—how far founded upon a desire to avoid the responsibility of performing the operation of setting the brothers free, is a question to which no sufficient answer can be made.

At various times during their lives, signs have not been wanting of their desiring to be divided. And this desire, it is said, has arisen from their necessarily different family ties which must have in some degree destroyed the affectionate sympathy which very early in their dual life distinguished the couple. But the American faculty have been as little desirous of incurring the obloquy of failure as their European brethren, and no attempt has been made to divide them.

Now and again paragraphs at the bottom of newspaper columns have told the public how the Siamese Twins had married two sisters—how they were prosperous farmers in America—how they were having families. It appears that as the years have rolled on, as their natural ties have caused them mentally to divide, the desire to undergo a physical separation, has become so paramount, that the procrastination of the attempt has undermined their constitutions. Finally the fear of the death of one operating upon the temperament of the other, it appears to have been determined to seek that help in Europe which the American doctors refused to extend. Hence their presence in Europe.

Their sudden appearance at that refuge for the phenome-

by way of demonstrating the thing he marked a big A on a card to show them. This he did, pronouncing the sound of the letter. The boys immediately sounded the letter so like their instructor as to create considerable merriment. He then went to B and C, but while doing so they became a little impatient, and one of them interrupted Sir Anthony, who exclaimed, 'Pray now attend to me.' They became attention in a moment, and the lesson continued. Chang first took the pencil to make the letters, holding it in the most awkward way. Sir Anthony now interfering to set him right, the boy looked up and repeated the teacher's words, 'Pray now 'ten to me,' and thereupon, after his own fashion, he drew quite a capital A.

"On another occasion a visitor impressed with the idea that their religious instruction ought to be attended to, spoke to them on this subject. In the way of investigation he asked, 'Do you know where you would go to if you were to die?' To which they replied quickly, pointing up their fingers as they spoke, 'Yes, yes, up dere.' The saintly inquirer, however, would not leave well alone, but persevered in his inquiries, 'And do you know where I should go if I were to die?' With remarkable promptitude and sense of conviction they pointed to the floor and responded, 'Down dere.' 'We are afraid,' says the authority from which we are quoting, 'that the laugh which followed was likely to efface the memory of the well-meant attempt to imbue their minds with Christian knowledge.'

"With regard to their speaking to each other, though they do not do so often, yet they occasionally converse. It has also a singular effect to witness the two speaking together at one time, on different topics, to different persons. This they



CAPE DIAMOND, ON THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

these lads proceeded nearly *pari passu*. At ten they had acquired considerable facility in speaking English, while, very remarkably, both were distinguished by the same peculiarities in speaking our tongue.

At about this age they were taught whist, to which game they took very kindly, so that in a short time they played with some dexterity. One of the remarkable facts in connection with this exercise took the shape of the facts that they played *against* each other, while, though so close to each other, they never attempted to overlook each other's hands. Upon one occasion it is related that Chang took *dummy* against England a partner. It appears that this contest was of a most interesting character.

Of course medical experiments were made upon these unfortunate beings. A sufficient reciprocity existing between them to produce illness in the other if the one felt ill, upon a certain occasion medicine was administered to both at the same time. They were affected by this dosing most simultaneously. However, upon other occasions medicine being administered to one only, the exempt was in no way affected.

A satisfactory conclusion as to whether the circulation of their blood is or is not separate has never been declared. The majority of voices in the faculty have throughout the lives of these phenomena, been in favour of the partial unity of their circulation—that is to say, the greater number of medical men who have given their attention to the subject, have declared that blood did circulate from one body to the other by means of small arteries and veins running through the hard cartilaginous ligature which has bound them pri-

mal—the Egyptian Hall—appears to be the result of a rather precipitate determination.

The following account of the more psychological nature of the twin brothers at about ten years of age, will be read with some interest:

"A curious exemplification of their separate state is afforded by the grand mystery of dreaming. Not long since the individual who sleeps in the room with them (the writer is speaking of more than forty years since) observed one extremely disturbed in his sleep, and the other so violently agitated that he screamed out. He hastened to awake them, and on inquiring what was the matter, the one that was disturbed told him that he had dreamed he had met his mother. The other, who was more agitated, that he thought somebody was cutting off his hair. The hair by the way is a cherished ornament (at this date, 1869, they have long since abandoned the eastern mode of wearing the hair, and the superstitions in connection with it. It is worn rather long, but after the European style).

"In sleeping they lie upon the back, with their heads generally as far apart as possible or convenient.

"While asleep, if you touch one you also awake the other. But it appears that though a sensation is communicated it is not the same sensation. For example, if one is tickled to cause laughter, the other knows you are tickling his brother but he does not feel it. This is the case whether he sees what is done or not.

"They are smart in their remarks and very excellent mimics and imitators. The other day Sir Anthony Carlisle was enforcing the expediency of their being taught to read, and

will do if two beautiful females happen to address them together, for they have taste enough to be very partial to beauty in the other sex. They are much attached to the wife of Mr. Mr. —, one of the gentlemen who brought them to Europe.

"They almost always eat alone, and we understand, have a dislike to being looked at while they take their meals.

"Of their strange formation an accurate cast has been taken by Mr. Sievier, and admirably copied in wax by a pupil of Mr. B. Bolton, the medical gentleman who has attended them since their arrival in England."

This account is taken from the old *Literary Gazette*, which a few years since passed to its account.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.



## THE EASTER MONDAY REVIEW.

As the period approaches in connection with this great annual event, so far as the metropolitan regiments are concerned, the interest in it naturally increases; but there are indications that, in point of numbers, the volunteers who take part in the forthcoming review at Dover will not be equal to those who participated in the field day evolutions last year at Portsmouth, unless the country corps turn out stronger than is anticipated. There are, however, some very strong battalions in Kent, and more especially the Cinque Ports Artillery, who will, no doubt, form a very important feature in the day's proceedings.

The War Office authorities appear, on this occasion, in unison with the railway companies, to have shown more than ordinary alacrity in perfecting their arrangements, and from the returns which have been issued we are enabled to form something like an approximate estimate of the troops which will be on the ground to take part in the review. So far as metropolitan corps proper are concerned, the details of those who are to proceed from the respective railway stations to Dover are estimated in the aggregate to reach 18,395. Of these, however, a very large percentage will have to be deducted, and it may be assumed that the metropolitan volunteers will not exceed some 15,000 or 16,000. The Kent and other county corps may possibly muster 4,000, and, with the same number of regular troops, the gross number will be brought up to some 23,000 or 24,000 men.

By the railway arrangements officers' volunteer tickets at 3s., and rank and file tickets at 1s. 6d., will be available from Wednesday, the 24th to Wednesday, 31st, inst., with

view. The corps will remain at Camberwell from Saturday night the 27th till Sunday night, the 28th inst., the Government having consented to supply camp bedding from the Tower.

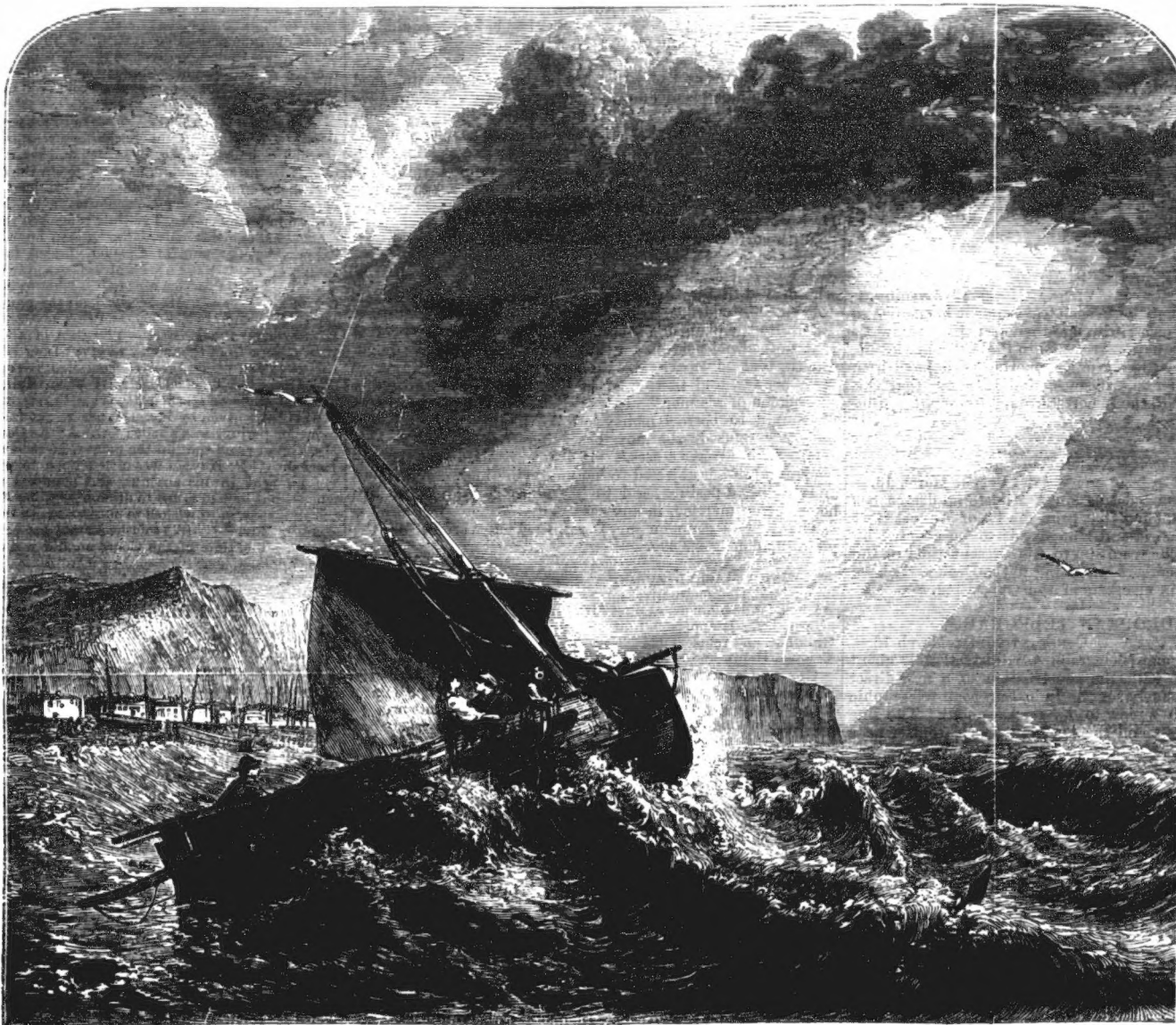
## CHILD LOST AND FOUND.

The following graphic account of a search after a child lost in the bush at Talbragar has been furnished us by a correspondent. It is really wonderful how a mere infant could have travelled so far. Our correspondent says:—On Tuesday, the 18th instant, a shepherd named Woods, in the employment of Mr. James F. Plunkett, J.P., reported at the head station that a little boy of his, aged two years and a-half, had strayed away that morning. All the spare hands on the station, accompanied by several of the inhabitants, Mr. Plunkett, his sons, and the Denison Town police, commenced an active search. No trace could be found until just before sunset, when the first track of the little wanderer was observed at an empty hut, about three miles from where he was lost. He there crossed a small creek having a little water in it, and the impression of his little hands and knees in the mud plainly indicated where he had taken a drink. It became too dark to pursue the tracks farther—indeed, even in daylight it was difficult to do so, the ground being quite hard, and the impression made by so young a child passing over it, even in soft places, very indistinct; but he was followed by experienced bushmen, some of whom averred that they could track a bird. A camp was formed for the night, and the parents of the lost child during the hours of darkness traversed the bush with fire sticks. At daylight all

a fallen log, and there the little fellow lay, sound asleep, embracing in his arms a pickle bottle, partly filled with leaves pebbles and flowers. He conveyed him at once to the home-stead; his legs and feet were swollen and lacerated, the little fellow could hardly speak; his wounds, however, were soon attended to, and after being refreshed with food, a bath, and clean clothes, he appeared quite cheerful. When asked where he slept, he replied, "With the stars." He must have travelled in a circle at least fifteen miles. It is needless to add that his parents were overwhelmed with joy when they received him, and are filled with gratitude to all those who received the little fellow from an ultimately, a lingering and a dreadful death."—*Sydney Morning Herald*.

## HUSH!

"I CAN scarcely hear," she murmured,  
"For my heart beats loud and fast,  
But surely in the far, far distance,  
I can hear a sound at last."  
"It is only the reapers singing,  
As they carry home their sheaves;  
And the evening breeze has risen,  
And rustles the dying leaves."  
"Listen! there are voices talking,"  
Calmly still she strove to speak,  
Yet her voice grew faint and trembling  
And the red flushed in her cheek.  
"It is only the children playing  
Below, now their work is done,  
And they laugh that their eyes are dazzled  
By the rays of the setting sun."



DISTRESS IN THE DISTANCE.

the option, by payment of a shilling extra, of returning by either line. These tickets will enable volunteers to travel to Dover on any day between the Wednesday and the Easter Monday, with the privilege of stopping either at Canterbury or Folkestone, whilst local railway arrangements from Ramsgate, Margate, and other places on the Kent and Sussex coast, have been arranged in corresponding liberal manner. Sea trips have also been organised to Calais and Boulogne, but the Inspector-General desires that all volunteers who may visit the French coast shall be fully equipped in their uniforms, or else entirely as civilians, and only on these conditions will tickets be issued. For the general public trains have been arranged to leave the London terminus of the two railways on Saturday, the 27th, with return tickets, extending over till the following Tuesday or Wednesday, at reduced fares; and cheap excursion trains are also to run on Good Friday and Easter Sunday.

Although it is stated that the corporation and inhabitants of Folkestone have not entered into the spirit of the thing so enthusiastically as had been anticipated, upwards of £150 has been subscribed, and shooting will take place for a series of prizes on the Saturday before, and Tuesday, the day after the review.

Colonel Du Plat Taylor has announced that the 49th Middlesex (Post-office employees) will go to a station about 10 miles from Dover, and march from thence into the town, headed by its band, on the Saturday before the review.

The 1st Surrey Rifles have placed their head quarters at Camberwell at the disposal of a company of Yorkshire volunteers, who are coming up to attend the Easter Monday re-

again sallied forth. It was found that the little fellow, after crossing the creek, made his way into an open box forest for about three miles, and here for the present all trace was lost. After several hours' search, fresh tracks were found upon another creek leading towards the plains; up to this point he had been ascending; he had turned, and it was evident he was going in a circle, as more aged persons invariably do when lost. His hood was now picked up by one of the party, but no other trace of him—presently a tiny footmark upon a cattle track was eagerly followed for two miles; again 'tis lost, but on the grass besides the path a pebble is overturned; that's his course, the poor child's legs are weary, and he cannot raise his feet above the pebbles. On still! There, a wild flower is plucked; his little hands have strewn the leaves as though to mark his track; the leaves are fresh—the scorching sun has not had time to wither them. He has picked up a stick, and he trails it after him; the mark is faint, but it serves. Again the little footmark! and a bullock track containing some water mixed with mud. Filthy as it was, he has tried to quench his thirst; the impression of his forehead is imprinted in the soil where he lay down, and in the soft clay remains one fair hair. He has made for the plains, and they being composed of hard, black soil, all traces are lost. Hours were spent in a fruitless search, but far from being a hopeless one. It was a physical impossibility for so young a child to travel much longer under a broiling sun, without a covering for his head, and without having tasted food for thirty hours—all spread out and trusted to Providence and keen eyesight; at length Master Frank Plunkett caught a glimpse of a garment beside

Fainter grew her voice, and weaker,  
As with anxious eyes she cried,  
"Down the avenue of chestnuts,  
I can hear a horseman ride."  
"It is only the deer that were feeding  
In the herd on the clover-grass;  
They were startled and fled to the thicket  
As they saw the reapers pass."

Now the night arose in silence,  
Birds lay in their leafy nest,  
And the deer couched in the forest,  
And the children were at rest:  
There was only a sound of weeping  
From watchers around a bed,  
But rest to the weary spirit,  
Peace to the quiet Dead!

Mdme. Alboni is paid for each night's singing in the new mas of Rossini a sum of £120.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Health restored by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—*Gazette*. Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. au tin, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d. 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s. Also at Fortnum and Mason, and all grocers and chemists.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

## AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

President Grant has accepted the resignation of Mr. Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury. In to-day's sitting of the House of Representatives, Mr. Butler re-introduced the Bill repealing the Tenure of Office Act, which was passed by 143 to 16 votes. The Republicans have carried the election in New Hampshire. Mr. Stearns was elected Governor of the State, and the three members to Congress have been re-elected by increased majorities. The numbers of persons who voted was not large.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

President Grant has appointed General Longstreet Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans. General Schenck's Finance Bill, as amended, was passed to-day by the House of Representatives. The section legalizing gold contracts is struck out.

A resolution has been introduced by Mr. Banks in favour of recognising the independence of Cuba, and has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House has agreed to a concurrent resolution to adjourn until the 6th of April.

NEW YORK, March 12.

The Guion steamship Manhattan arrived here and the Allan steamship Peruvian at Portland to day.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday evening.

Mr. Elihu Washburne having resigned, Mr. Hamilton Fish, of New York, has been nominated Secretary of State.

Mr. Alexander T. Stewart having also resigned, Mr. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts has been nominated Secretary of the Treasury.

General John A. Rawlins has been nominated Secretary of War.

Mr. Elihu Washburne has been nominated for American Minister to France, and Mr. Andrew G. Curtin to Russia.

FLORENCE, March 14, 8.53 p.m.

Count Brassier de St. Simon is appointed Prussian minister at Florence.

FLORENCE, March 14.

It is stated that Count Cambray Digny, Minister of Finance, will not make his financial statement till after the Easter holidays.

## AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 13, Evening.

The *Presse* states that the French Government has conveyed to several friendly Powers, through their accredited representatives in Paris, explanations relative to the Belgian dispute, with a view to reduce the alarming reports which have been current to their proper significance, and to show that this question does not afford the remotest ground for apprehending serious complications.

## HUNGARY.

PESTH, March 13.

The Empress has returned here. A Ministerial decree has been published announcing that from the 1st of August next the united flag of Austria and Hungary is to be adopted by merchant vessels. The result up to the present time of the elections is that 19 members belonging to the Deak party have been returned, and six members of the Opposition.

## INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 16.

The Imperial Ottoman Telegraph Administration is about to proceed forthwith with the construction of a new direct line to be used exclusively for the Indo-European telegraphic communication, with a view to its improvement. The line will run between Nissa and the Austro-Turkish frontier near Gradiska.

## PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 16, Evening.

In to-day's sitting of the North German Parliament, a motion of Herr Lasker, approving freedom of speech in the several Diets of the Confederation, was adopted by 140 votes against 51. In the course of the debate, Count Bismarck opposed the motion as inopportune.

## SPAIN.]

MADRID, March 15.

In to-day's sitting of the Constituent Cortes Senor Sagasta, Minister of the Interior, demanded explanations from the Ministry respecting the virulent speeches delivered yesterday by Senor Orense and General Pierrard at the manifestation against the system of military conscription. A warm debate ensued, in the course of which Senor Figueras declared that the Republican minority would respect the decisions of the Constituent Cortes.

Evening.

The *Imparcial* of this evening says that a Ministerial crisis has been impending, but is now entirely removed, and there is no longer any idea of making a change in the Cabinet.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, March 15, Evening.

The *Etendard* of this evening says that the Belgian affair has definitively entered on the road to a settlement, although nothing as yet has been determined upon. It also confirms the news that England has proposed mediation. The *Patrie* states that Viscount de Lagueronniere left for Brussels yesterday morning, and that his departure had been delayed two days by the arrival of a Belgian diplomatist, who had come to Paris entrusted with a mission.

**SMOKING.**—The principal of the laboratory of the inland revenue department, Mr. G. Phillips, reports that the consumption of tobacco in this country continues to increase. The quantity cleared for consumption in the United Kingdom in 1841 gave an average of 13½oz. per head of the (estimated) population; in 1851, 11b. 0½oz.; in 1861, 11b. 3½oz.; in 1865, 11b. 5oz.; in 1866, 11b. 5½oz.; in 1867, 11b. 5½oz.; the increase being inappreciable in that year when divided by the number of the population. This may be partly due to the depression of trade, and partly to the quantity cleared in 1866, showing an increase of more than 2,000,000lb., and being large enough to leave more stock in hand than usual.

## LAW AND POLICE.

**BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE.**—At the assizes held at Aylesbury on Saturday, before Mr. Baron Pigott, the cause Eden v. Ormond was heard.

Mr. Merewether and Mr. Abdy were for the plaintiff; Mr. Metcalf for the defendant.

Mr. Merewether, in opening the case, said he was sorry to say that there was not an atom of romance in it. Usually the plaintiff in such cases was of the "gentler sex," but in this case the plaintiff was a widower of the mature age of 60, and the defendant was a widow who had passed the age described by the late Prince Regent as a "very nice age for a woman," but who was possessed of about £700 a year, and who lived at Reading under the care (to use a very mild expression) of a Mrs. Todd, to whose "Caledonian acuteness" the learned counsel attributed the frustration of the plaintiff's hopes. The parties met in the first instance at Wargave regatta, and the defendant, who was accompanied by a Mrs. Best, who seemed to act as "gooseberry pricker" throughout the affair, drove the plaintiff back to Twyford Station in her carriage, and to Reading on the following Sunday, not, however, coming to Mrs. Todd's, but enjoying a walk in the "grove." The courtship continued with the usual attendant circumstances; they made excursions to various places, among which an excursion to Oxford seems to have made an impression on the defendant's mind. In one of her letters the lady said she should "never forget the fun they had in the dark staircase" leading to "Old Tom." On the 28th September, 1868, the defendant signed a guarantee for the rent and taxes of a house in Oxford-road, Reading, taken by the plaintiff, "for our joint occupation." On the 11th October, the negotiation having fallen through, she writes:—"Dear John,—All is well; it was useless writing before I could see another house." And on the 15th of the same month she wrote:—

"Sir,—Your letter of yesterday has very much astonished me, as you must well know I never on any occasion gave you the slightest reason to suppose I ever intended to contract a marriage with you, as I never looked on you in that way. Your position in life is by no means in a station suitable to my own. This is the only and last reply I intend to give you. I return your *carte*, and will thank you to return my letters by return, as I never wish to meet.—JANE ORMOND."

With corresponding precipitation on the other side the writ in the action was issued in November. The only witness called was Mrs. Pimm, the plaintiff's landlady at Slough, who proved that the defendant was introduced to her as Mr. Eden's "intended." The cross-examination was directed mainly to the plaintiff's position in life, and it was elicited that he had not paid his rent of 5s. per week for a twelve-month, that he "went out with a chain," and solicited orders for a brewer, and there was, as the learned counsel said, a "suspicion of manner." It was elicited that he had once endeavoured to borrow money of the plaintiff, but this was promptly refused, the lady observing that in such a case "friendship always ceases." It also transpired that the defendant's brother objected to her marrying any one without an established position, and to her going to Slough to live before being married, in any case.

The jury (a common jury) returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £300.

**MADAME RACHEL AGAIN.**—An application was made to Mr. Knox at Marlborough-street on Saturday, on behalf of Madame Rachel, for a summons against Mr. Haynes, her former solicitor, for perjury. It appeared that an application had been made at Guildhall and refused. Mr. Knox said he would consult with Sir Thomas Henry and give his decision on a future day.

**GIVING CABMEN DRINK.**—A cabman, who was charged at the Thames police-court with being drunk and incapable of taking care of his cab in the Commercial-road, said that a gentleman he had been driving gave him some drink, and it got the better of him. Mr. Benson remarked that nearly all the cab cases that came before him and his colleagues were the result of people giving strong drink to cabmen. They had better give the men money to take home to their families. The prisoner was fined 10s.

In the docks, Conrad Schmidt, a German labourer, was charged at the Thames police-court with extracting wine from a cask in the London Dock with a wooden tube. A watchman stated that he saw the prisoner leaning over the bung hole of a cask of Tarragona wine, with a tube in his mouth, and drinking the wine. There were others near him waiting their turn for a draught and they all ran away. The prisoner said he had only just begun to drink when the watchman seized him. Mr. Benson fined him 20s.

**ARSON.**—At the Devon Assizes, Mr. Justice Smith has been engaged in trying cases of arson. George Nott, a ticket-of-leave man, had set fire to two stacks of hay on the same day. He had been previously sentenced to five years' penal servitude; he was yesterday sent for seven years. In another case the accused was a young servant girl, eleven years of age; she burnt down a stable from spite to her master and mistress. In a third case, also against a servant girl of about the same age, there appeared to be the same motive, and £300 worth of property was destroyed. Sentence in the two latter cases was deferred.

**ASSAULT.**—A young man named Bowden was charged at Southwark police-court with assaulting an old lady named Durham. The prosecutrix said that as she was walking home in Newington-causeway about eleven o'clock at night three young men came behind her, tripped her up, and pushed her so violently that she fell on her face. She was sure the prisoner was the one who pushed her down. The prisoner said that he ran against the old lady by accident, but Mr. Burcham said he had no doubt that the assault was a wanton one, and fined him 40s., or twenty-one days' imprisonment.

**STEALING OAKUM.**—A man named Daniel Leary, aged fifty-four, was charged at the Clerkenwell police-court with stealing a piece of rope oakum from the supplementary workhouse in St. John-street. The oakum was found on the man on his being searched when leaving the workhouse at the dinner hour. The prisoner said he had no intention of stealing the oakum. He had three pounds of it given to him to pick for sevenpence, and as he found the task very hard he thought he would take some of it home and get his daughter to assist him with it during the dinner hour. Mr. Cooke said the prisoner must have been aware that he had no right to remove the oakum from the workhouse, even if he did intend to return it, and ordered him to pay a fine of 5s., or to be imprisoned with hard labour for seven days. He did not pay, of course, and was removed in custody.

**STEALING BRASS.**—At Marylebone police-court a lad named Cox, aged fifteen, has been charged with stealing about twelve feet of brass heading from a cab in a stable at Kentish-town. It appeared from the evidence that the heading, which was worth about 11s., was bought from the lad by a marine-store dealer named Stone for threepence, that Stone immediately after sold it to another marine-store dealer for 10s., and that this man immediately

sold it again for the purpose of being melted down. Stone's book was produced, and in it there was an entry "Cox, 2 lb. lead." There was no entry of its having been sold again. Mr. D'Eyncourt said that Stone had clearly committed two offences against the law—first, in not keeping the property forty-eight hours; and secondly, in not recording the purchaser's name. It was such men as he who were so much complained of now, for receiving stolen property and making young thieves. The magistrate remanded the prisoner for a week, and directed summonses to be issued against Stone.

**SELLING HORSE FLESH AS BEEF.**—At the Hull Police-court, George Thwaites has been summoned by Mr. W. Valentine, meat inspector to the board of health, for fraudulently selling horse flesh as beef. It appeared that the defendant was employed to kill a fine horse to which had happened an accident, and that he sold a large portion of the flesh of the horse as beef, some of it being sold to a butcher, who supposed it to be the flesh of a cow. The defendant was committed to the sessions, bail being accepted, two sureties in £150 each. The magistrate refused to make an order for the destruction of the meat as unfit for human consumption, seeing that horse flesh was largely consumed in other countries, and that its use as food was only a matter of taste. He thought it highly desirable that a provisional order should be obtained by the board to compel persons who dealt in other meats than those usually consumed—beef, mutton, &c.—to possess licenses for the sale of the same, so that the public should know whether they were purchasing horse, cat, mouse, or other flesh.

**CRUELTY TO SHEEP.**—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has prosecuted a Yorkshire farmer named Waddington, of Melmerby, for the cruel treatment of a number of sheep which he had kept in a field without sufficient food. Several of the sheep, it appeared, had been starved to death. The magistrate (Mr. Oxley) regretted that he was sitting alone, as he felt inclined to send the farmer to prison. He should, however, inflict a penalty of 50s. for each of the twenty sheep, which, together with the costs, would amount to £55 8s. 4d. Mr. Colam for the prosecution said the society would not take the half penalty which went to the informer, but he should ask that it might go to the funds of some charitable institution in Ripon. Mr. Oxley recommended that it be given to the Ripon Dispensary, as it was most in want of funds. Consequently £25 will be paid over to the treasurer of the dispensary, and £25 to the treasurer of the Ripon union, in aid of the poor rate for the township of Azereley.

**MADAME RACHEL'S CASE.**—On Tuesday at Marlborough-street Mr. Norman, of Sackville-street, solicitor to Madame Rachel, came before Mr. Tyrwhitt, and referring to the statement of Mr. Lewis on Monday, in reference to the charge of alleged perjury made on Saturday against Mr. Haynes, said he wished to contradict some of the statements made by Mr. Lewis in his *ex parte* application. Mr. Tyrwhitt remarked that this was the third *ex parte* statement. Mr. Norman said he wished particularly to explain that the sum of £30,000 alluded to by Mr. Lewis had nothing whatever to do with Mrs. Borradaile's case. Mr. Haynes since 1862 had acted for Madame Rachel in all transactions with regard to money. He received all the proceeds of her business, which amounted to £30,000, and this matter is now in process of inquiry before the Master. The sum of £30,000 is a totally distinct matter from the money received from Mrs. Borradaile. The three sums of money received from Mrs. Borradaile—£800, £1,400, and £700—in all £2,900, Mr. Haynes admitted that he received through Madame Rachel. It was with reference to these sums and the evidence given by Mr. Haynes respecting them that a summons for perjury was applied for. At the Central Criminal Court Mr. Haynes said that all the money, he received he paid to Madame Rachel. Mr. Haynes was called upon to produce the accounts. He brought in his account, and admitted having received the money, but he had failed to discharge himself from the claim of the applicant, who wished to put in a sworn information of Madame Rachel. Mr. Tyrwhitt said he should respectfully decline to hear it read. The time of the Court should not be wasted in hearing these applications.

## THE RECENT HEAVY GALES.

**GALLANT RESCUE OF FOUR LIVES.**—At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held on Tuesday at the offices, Trafalgar-square, several interesting cases of saving life from drowning were brought under the notice of the committee. The silver medallion of the society was given to Mr. De Vere Alexander N. Irwin, a young man 19 years of age, medical student of King's College Hospital, for saving his father, the Rev. T. Nesbitt Irwin, his sister, and two brothers, whose boat was capsized near Vevey, on the Lake of Geneva, about half a mile off the headland of La Tour Bay, in several hundred feet of water. The difficulty and risk were increased by the violence of the sudden hurricane and tremendous waves which swamped the boat. Mr. Irwin, sen., had been disabled by a sprained wrist previously. Miss Irwin was drawn under the boat by her dress becoming entangled in the oarlock. Mr. De Vere Irwin dived five times for her and her brothers, and succeeded in placing them on the bottom of the boat, which was whirled rapidly over by almost every wave. Having rescued his sister and brothers, Mr. Irwin plunged also for his father when sinking exhausted, and succeeded in holding him also until rescued by the life-boat as they were drifting away. Unfortunately, Mrs. Irwin, who was also in the boat when it capsized, was washed away and drowned.

**A STEAMER WRECKED.—TWENTY LIVES LOST.**—Telegrams from Trieste and Messina, dated March 8, received on Monday, announce the wreck of a large iron screw steamer, employed in the grain trade between those ports and London, with a melancholy loss of life. She was the *Cambria*, 1,400 tons register (formerly called the *Ernst Mork*), and was lost during the homeward voyage on the coast of Brolo, Sicily, and of her crew the captain, a passenger, and 18 seamen were drowned. The chief officer, engineer, and eight sailors were saved.

**THE SNOWSTORM IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.**—After an effective eight days' blockade, says the *Northern Ensign*, by a snowstorm of greater severity than we have had for years, and for many years in March, a rapid thaw, which set in on Friday has once more effected a clearance, and the roads are again traversable throughout the county. During the week of the blockade all communication by means of vehicles was effectively stopped, and such dangerous passes as the Ord were only passable with great difficulty with horses. The mail guards and coachmen prosecuted their duties with great energy, and at times with no inconsiderable risk, especially at the Ord, where the drifted snow had accumulated in an immense mass, over which no passage could be made, the mails being carried by a considerable roundabout, and the journey of a few miles by the detour occupying several hours. On many small farms the cattle, which have been on short rations for some time, have suffered great privations. On hill sheep farms considerable losses have been sustained.

The engraving which we print on page 1029 illustrates the fearful collision between the two vessels in the channel a few weeks ago.



WISDOM, WIT, & HUMOUR.

**LOST SHEEP.**—A Methodist preacher was travelling in one of the back settlements, and stopped at a cabin, where the old lady received him very kindly. After setting provision before him, she began to question him. "Stranger, where mought you be from?" "Madam, I re-side in Shelby county, Kentucky." "Wall, stranger, no offence, but what mought you be doin' up here?" "Madam, I am searching for the lost sheep of the tribe of Israel." "John! John!" shouted the old lady, "come rite here this minnit; here's a stranger all the way from Shelby county, Kentucky, a hunting stock, and I'll just bet my life that tangle-haired black ram that's been in our lot all last week is one of his'n."

A MILLER, who attempted to be witty at the expense of a youth of weak intellect, accosted him with, "John, pe'p's say you are a fool." On this, John replied, "I don't know that I am, sir. I know some things, sir, and some things I don't know, sir." "Well, John, what do you know?" "I know that millers always have fat hogs, sir." "And what don't you know?" "I don't know where corn they eat, sir."

A GENTLEMAN of the name of Pepper had been thrown several times from a spirited horse, and was relating the circumstances to a friend, at the same time observing he had never given his horse a name. "I think," observed his friend "you should call him Peppercaster."

A COCKNEY at the Falls of Niagara, when asked how he liked the Falls, replied: "They're 'anem'—quite so; but they don't quite haner my expectations; besides, I got vetted, and lost my 'at. I prefer to look at 'em in the hen-graving, in 'ot weather, and in the 'ouse."

RHYMING CALENDAR.

January snowy,	July moppy,
February dry,	August croppy,
March blowy,	September poppy,
April showery,	October breezy,
May flowery,	November wheezy,
June bowery,	December freezy.

An old minister the other day asked a woman what could be done to induce her husband to attend church. "I don't know," she replied, "unless you were to put a pipe and a jug of whiskey in the pew."

WHAT is that which come into existence about five or six feet from the ground, and is a sign of treachery and amity?—A kiss.

We know a girl so industrious that when she has nothing else to do she sits and knits her brow.

How well he plays for one so young!" said Mrs. Partington, as the organ boy performed with a monkey near the door; "and how much his little brother looks like him, to be sure."

**BACHELORIC EXPLANATION.**—"A lass!" Maidenly exclamation—"Ah men!"

Men scorn to kiss among themselves, And scarce would kiss a brother; But women want to kiss so badly, They kiss and kiss each other.

**A Lady Replies.**  
Men do not kiss among themselves, It's well that they refrain; The bitter dose would vex them so They ne'er would kiss again.

AN Alabama editor, in puffing a grocery kept by a woman, says: "Her tomatoes are as red as her own cheeks, her indigo is as blue as her own eyes, and her pepper as hot as her own temper."

**FOG-SIGNALS.**—Coughs and colds.

**WANTED.**—A life-boat that will float on a sea of troubles.

WHEN is a MAN LIKE a TEA-KETTLE JUST ON THE BOIL?—When he is going to sing.

A DOCTOR was very much annoyed by an old lady who always stopped him in the street to tell him of her ailments. Once she met him when he was in a great hurry. "Ah, I see you are quite feeble," said the doctor. "Shut your eyes and show me your tongue." She obeyed, and the doctor moving off left her standing there for some time in this ridiculous position, to the infinite amusement of all who witnessed the funny scene.

A CINCINNATI woman, arrested for stealing 50 lb. of beef, apologized for taking so much by stating she had no knife to cut it.

WIVES in the suburbs of Cincinnati are jubilant at the presence of highwaymen. Their husbands do not dare to be out after dark.

A WILLING PRISONER.—A man locked in lumber.

A CORN-EXTRACTOR THAT HAS NEVER BEEN PATENTED.—The crow.

A PERT fellow, seeing in the street an old woman who drove some asses, said, "Hail, mother of asses." "All hail, my son," answered she. The man felt his ears lengthen as he walked away.

"THEM soldiers must be an awful dishonest set," said an old lady, "for not a night seems to pass that some sentry is not relieved of his watch."

BOND ROBBERY.—Stealing a marriage certificate.

A CYNIC thinks that the school in which women study is the academy of design.

WHEN does a ship tell a falsehood?—When she lies at the wharf.

WHY is a pawnbroker like a drunkard?—Because he takes the pledge, but cannot always keep it.

A "HEAD GARDENER."—A maker of artificial flowers for ladies' hair.

OUTWARD BOUND.—Books.

A BAD OMEN.—To owe men money.

NATURAL POLITENESS.—The boughs of trees.

THE BEST HEAD-QUARTERS.—Brains.

HOW to "SERVE" A DINNER.—Eat it.

A "LADIES' SUPPLEMENT."—Crimoline!

USEFUL DOMESTIC COOKERY.—Making both "meat."

WHEN autumn is married to winter the wedding cake is always frosted.

WOMAN'S BEST BOOK.—"Self-Help," by Smiles.

WHAT KIND OF A SHIP HAS TWO MATES AND NO CAPTAIN?—A courtship.

OUR OLD BACHELOR'S LATEST.—Ladies wear corsets from instinct—a natural love of being squeezed.

YOUNG America thinks marriage must be favourable to longevity; an old maid never lives to be more than thirty.

AN American editor thinks that Columbus is not entitled to much credit for discovering America, as the country is so large that he could not well have missed it.

**COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.**  
in use the last 68 years for  
INDIGESTION.  
In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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in use the last 68 years for  
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THE SAFEST  
FAMILY APOKEINT.  
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**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS** is allowed by upwards of 200 medical gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness, that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the receipt of the price of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer,  
MR. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

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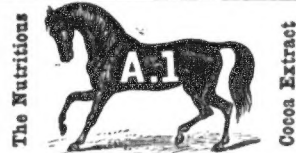
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